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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XXI.

A Shot on the Sand-Bar.

July and August of 1911 were months of great fires in the Northland. The swamp home of Kazan and Gray Wolf and the green valley between the two ridges had escaped the seas of devastating flame; but now, as they set forth on their wandering adventures again, it was not long before their padded feet came in contact with the seared and blackened desolation that had followed so closely after the plague and starvation of the preceding winter. In his humiliation and defeat, after being driven from his swamp home by the beavers, Kazan and his blind mate first into the south, twenty miles beyond the ridge they knew the fire killed forests. Winds from Hudson's Bay had driven the flames in an unbroken sea into the west, and they had left not a vestige of life or a patch of green. Blind Gray Wolf could not see the blackened world, but she sensed it. It recalled to her memory of that other fire, after the battle on the Sun Rock; and all of her wonderful instincts, sharpened and developed by her blindness, told her that to the north—and not south—lay the hunting grounds they were seeking. The strain of the dog that was in Kazan still pulled him south. It was not because he sought man, for to man he had now become as fiendly an enemy as Gray Wolf herself, it was simply dog instinct to travel southward; in the face of fire it was wolf instinct to travel northward. At the end of the third day Gray Wolf knew. They recrossed the little valley between the two ridges, and swung north and west into the Athabasca country, striking a course that would ultimately bring them to the headwaters of the McFarlane river.

Late in the preceding autumn a prospector had come up to Fort Smith, on the Slave river, with a pickle bottle filled with golddust and nuggets. He had made the find on the McFarlane. The first mails had taken the news to the outside world, and by midwinter the earliest members of a treasure-hunting horde were rushing into the country by snowshoe and dog-sledge. Other finds came thick and fast. The McFarlane was rich in free gold, and miners by the score staked out their claims along it and began work. Late comers swung to new fields farther north and east, and to Fort Smith came rumors of "finds" richer than those of the Yukon. A score of men at first—then a hundred, five hundred, a thousand—rushed into the new country. Most of these were from the prairie countries to the south, and from the placer beds of the Saskatchewan and the Frazer. From the far North, traveling by way of the Mackenzie and the Liard, came a smaller number of seasoned prospectors and adventurers from the Yukon — men who knew what it meant to starve and freeze and die by inches.

One of these late comers was Sandy McTrigger. There were several reasons why Sandy had left the Yukon. He was "in bad" with the police who patrolled the country west of Dawson, and he was "broke." In spite of these facts he was one of the best prospectors that had ever followed the shores of the Klondike. He had made discoveries running up to a million or two, and had promptly lost them through gambling and drink. He had no conscience and little fear. Brutality was the chief thing written in his face. His undershot jaw, his wide eyes, low forehead and grizzly mop of red hair proclaimed him at once as a man not to be trusted beyond one's own vision or the reach of a bullet. It was suspected that he had killed a couple of men, and robbed others, but as yet the police had failed to get anything "on" him. But along with this bad side of him, Sandy McTrigger possessed a coolness and a courage which even his worst enemies could not but admire, and also certain mental depths which his unpleasant features did not proclaim.

In side of six months Red Gold City had sprung up on the McFarlane, a hundred and fifty miles from Fort Smith, and Fort Smith was five hundred miles from civilization. When Sandy came he looked over the crude collection of shacks, gambling houses and saloons in the new town, and made up his mind that the time was not ripe for any of his inside schemes just yet. He gambled a little, won sufficient to by grub and half an outfit. A feature of this outfit was an old muzzle-loading rifle. Sandy, who always carried the latest Savage on the market, laughed at it. But it was the best his finances would allow of. He started south—up the McFarlane. Beyond a certain point on the river prospectors had found no gold. Sandy pushed confidently beyond this point. Not until he was in new country did he begin his search. Slowly he worked his way up a small tributaray whose headwaters were fifty or sixty miles to the south and east. Here and there he found fairly good placer gold. He might have panned six or eight dollars worth a day. With this much he was disgusted. Week after week he continued to work his way upstream, and the farther he went the poorer his pans became. At last only occasionally did he find colors. After such disgusting weeks as these Sandy was dangerous—when in the company of others. Alone he was harmless.

One afternoon he ran his canoe ashore on a white strip of sand. This was at a bend, where the stream had widened, and gave promise of at least a few colors. He had bent down close to the edge of the water when something caught his attention on the wet sand. What he saw were the footprints of animals. Two had come down to drink. They had stood side by side. And the footprints were fresh—made not more than an hour or two before. A gleam of interest shot into Sandy's eyes. He looked behind him, and up and down the stream.

"Wolves," he grunted. "Wish I could 'a' shot at 'em with that old minute-gun back there. Gawd—listen to that And in broad daylight, too!"

He jumped to his feet, staring off into the bush.

A quarter of a mile away Gray Wolf had caught the dreaded scent of man in the wind, and was giving voice to her warning. It was a long wailing howl, and not until its last echoes had died away did Sandy McTrigger move. Then he returned to the canoe, took out his old gun, put a fresh cap on the nipple and disappeared quickly over the edge of the bank.

For a week Kazan and Gray Wolf had been wandering about the headwater of the McFarlane and this was the first time since the preceding winter that Gray Wolf had caught the scent of man in the air. When the wind brought the danger-signal to her she was alone. Two or three minutes before the scent came to her Kazan had left her side in swift pursuit of a snow-shoe rabbit, and she lay flat on her belly under a bush, waiting for him. In these moments when she was alone Gray Wolf was constantly sniffing the air. Blindness had developed her scent and hearing until they were next to infallible. First she had heard the rattle of Sandy McTrigger's paddle against the side of his canoe a quarter of a mile away. Scent had followed swiftly. Five minutes after her warning howl Kazan stood at her side, his head flung up, his jaws open and panting. Sandy had hunted Arctic foxes, and he was using the Eskimo tactics now, swinging in a half-circle until he should come up in the face of the wind, Kazan caught a single whiff of the man-tainted air and his spine grew stiff. But blind Gray Wolf was keener than the little red-eyed fox of the North. Her pointed nose slowly followed Sandy's progress. She had heard a dry stick crack under his feet three hundred yards away. She caught the metallic click of his gun-barrel as it struck a birch sapling. The moment she lost Sandy in the wind she whined and rubbed herself against Kazan and trotted a few steps to the southwest.

At times such as this Kazan seldom refused to take guidance from her. They trotted away side by side, and by the time Sandy was creeping up snakelike with the wind in his face, Kazan was peering from the fringe of river brush down upon the canoe on the white strip of sand. When Sandy returned, after an hour of futile stalking, two fresh tracks led straight down to the canoe. He looked at them in amazement, and then a sinister grin wrinkled his ugly face. He chuckled as he went to his kit and dug out a small rubber bag. From this he drew a tightly corked bottle, filled with gelatine capsules. In each little capsule were five grains of strychnine. There were dark hints that once upon a time Sandy McTrigger had tried one of these capsules by dropping it in a cup of coffee and giving it to a man, but the police had never proved it. He was expert in the use of poison. Probably he had killed a thousand foxes in his time, and he chuckled again as he counted out a dozen of the capsules and thought how easy it would be to get this inquisitive pair of wolves. Two or three days before he had killed a caribou, and each of the capsules he now rolled up in a little ball of deer fat, doing the work with short sticks in place of his fingers, so that there would be no man-smell clinging to the death-baits. Before sundown Sandy set out at right-angles over the plain, planting the baits. Most of them he hung to low bushes. Others he dropped in worn rabbit and caribou trails. Then he returned to the creek and cooked his supper.

Then next morning he was up early, and off to the poison baits. The first bait was untouched. The second was as he had planted it. The third was gone. A thrill shot through Sandy as he looked about him. Somewhere within a radius of two or three hundred yards he would find his game. Then his glance fell to the ground under the bush where he had hung the poison capsule and an oath broke from his lips. The bait had not been eaten. The caribou fat lay scattered under the bush and still imbedded in the largst portion of it was the little white capsule—unbroken. It was Sandy's first experience with a wild creature whose instincts were sharpened by blindness, and he was puzzled. He had never known this to happen before. If a fox or a wolf could be lured to the point of touching a bait, it followed that the bait was eaten. Sandy went on to the fourth and fifth baits. They were untouched. The sixth was torn to pieces like the third. In this instance the capsule was broken and the white powder scattered. Two more poison baits Sandy found pulled down in this manner. He knew that Kazan and Gray Wolf had done the work, for he

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

SENATE UPHOLDS WILSON IN HIS FOREIGN POLICY

Upper House Tables Gore Resolution, Making Killing of Americans Cause of War, by Big Vote.

Leaders in congress do not underestimate the gravity of the German situation which was intensified by President Wilson's letter to Representative Pou, acting chairman of the house committee on rules. The letter does not indicate a recession by the President from the firm stand he has taken toward Germany. The senate has defeated the resolution warning Americans off belligerent ships, and if the house does the same the President will accept the result as approving his aggressive course towards Germany. His policy is to force compliance by Germany with his demands that the new submarine policy by abandoned or diplomatic relations will be severed at whatever cost. Action in the house was postponed. Senator Gore created a sensation during the debate by charging that President had said to Senators Stone and Kern that it might not be undesirable for the United States to take part in the war for it would lead to a termination of the struggle before summer was over. This was denied. It was reported that if congress did not support the President in his foreign policy and defeat the warning resolution he would not run for renomination.

Washington, March 3.—The senate today upheld the hands of President Wilson in the submarine situation.

By an overwhelming vote of 68 ayes to 14 noes it laid on the table without debate the resolution of Senator Gore, which, if adopted, would have withdrawn from American citizens the right to take passage on armed belligerent ships whether armed for offense or defense.

Senator Gore, author of the original resolution, voted with the majority. Later, it was explained that many of the senators considered the result more in the nature of a "Scotch verdict" than a straight-out victory for the executive branch of government. They based this contention on the fact that at the last moment Senator Gore coupled with his original resolution a flat declaration that the destruction of an armed merchant ship with Americans on board would be a "cause of war." Senators insisted that adoption of such a resolution, while warning Germany and Austria, would have taken from the hands of the President any discretionary power he might now possess. Because of this amendment, which was acted on simultaneously with the original amendment, several senators opposed to the President's policy voted to lay the entire matter on the table, and the other senators, including Senator Smoot of Utah, leader of the Republicans, declined to vote.

Every preparation had been made to prevent debate. Senator Gore, although the author of the resolution, was refused permission to explain it, Senator James, Democrat, Kentucky, being recognized by the chair to move to lay the Gore resolution on the table. Voting on the resolution began at 11:40. Just before the roll call was ordered, Senator Gore had offered an amendment to his resolution to contain the warning that sinking of an armed merchant ship with Americans on board "will be a cause of war," in that way warning Germany what the result must be, but the motion to table was applied to the amendment as well as to the original resolution. Senator Gore created a sensation by voting to table his own resolution.

Situation Is Confused.

There was some uncertainty among senators as to the status of the various resolutions when the rollcall had begun.

It was explained that Senator James had moved to lay not only the Gore warning resolution, but also the so-called corrected resolution, on the table. It was necessary then for senators to express themselves as to warning and on the question of killing of an American on an unwarned merchantman as a cause of war, in one vote.

For this reason, Senator Gore voted to table because he did not favor his own substitute and had introduced it merely to get an expression of the senate on that issue.

The text of Senator Gore's addition to his original resolution and which was tabled with the warning resolution was as follows:

The Substitute Resolution.

"Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That the sinking by a German submarine, without notice or warning, of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German empire."

How President Stands.

President Wilson's position on the international situation as revealed further today was that he had told congressional leaders it was months after the resignation of former Secretary Bryan before the United States government could convince Germany that this nation was in earnest in its position on submarine warfare.

The President is understood to have mentioned this fact to show his belief that action by congress would further weaken the position of the United States abroad. He is understood to have told the leaders that charges that he wanted to get the United States into war were entirely disproved by his attitude during the last two years. He endured jeers and ridicule, he said, because of his efforts to maintain peace. He is understood to have declared that he has always been willing to do anything except sacrifice honor in order to maintain the United States at peace.

Ohio Man Picked for Secretary of War

NEWTON D. BAKER.

NEWTON D. BAKER WAR SECRETARY

Former Mayor of Cleveland Accepts Portfolio to Succeed Lindley M. Garrison.

Washington, March 6.—Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, will succeed Lindley M. Garrison as secretary of war.

When Secretary to the President Tumulty was asked today whether the stories from Cleveland that the appointment had been tendered to former Mayor Baker, he at first refused to answer. When told later that Mr. Baker himself admitted that he had accepted the appointment, Mr. Tumulty said:

"If Mayor Baker has accepted, his nomination is certain. The President has tendered the appointment to him. It is likely that the nomination will be sent to the senate within a day or two."

SOMETHING ABOUT BAKER

Cleveland, March 6.—Newton D. Baker, former mayor of Cleveland, received notification today that he has been appointed secretary of war by President Wilson.

Baker is a theorist, so his enemies claim and his friends admit. What he will do with the army is not known, for Baker has never expressed his ideas publicly on that issue. He has always been a pacificist, and only recently became converted to the necessity for preparedness. But he is known to be fully in accord with President Wilson's policy for national defense and is believed to be in sympathy with the congressional plan for the federalization of the national guard, rather than in the organization of a continental army, as advocated by former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, whom he succeeds.

Baker first sprang into prominence as a disciple of the late Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland's fighting Democratic mayor, who made three-cent carfare possible through his war on the electric railways here. Baker was elected city solicitor at the same time Johnson became mayor and was thrice re-elected with Johnson. He was also elected a fifth time when Johnson was finally beaten. Baker then fell heir to the Democratic leadership, and the following municipal election saw him elected to the mayor's chair, where he served four years, retiring the first of this year, when he declined to be a candidate for the third term. Baker is 45 years old. He is married and has three children. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins university in 1892, and while there he first met President Wilson, who was then an instructor, and their friendship formed at that time has continued ever since. He was graduated in law in 1894 at Washington and Lee and admitted to the West Virginia bar the same year. He practiced in his native town of Martinsburg and was later made secretary to William L. Wilson, then postmaster general in the cabinet of Grover Cleveland.

He took an active part in the adoption of the new Ohio constitution which gave home rule to Ohio cities, and then led the movement which resulted in the adoption of a new charter here, featuring preferential voting.

Baker said today, when notified of his appointment, that he would accept. He is now getting his affairs in shape to go to Washington.

GERMANS ARE WARNED OF WAR WITH AMERICA

Members of Reichstag Show Resulting Sacrifice.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, March 4.—Conservative German newspapers today took advantage of the opportunity to warn Germany of the dangers of war with the United States, pointing out what it would mean to have the resources of America added to those of the allies.

Herr Nauman, a member of the reichstag, writing in a Schleswig paper, says:

"Americas' fleet would be put side by side with that of England's, with the increasing possibility of an absolutely effective blockade,. General recruiting within six months would produce a formidable American army. German ships in American harbors would be lost. America is daily increasing her financial power, and her entrance in the conflict would mean an incalculable prolongation of the war, because America could finance the allies for an unlimited period. We cannot shut our eyes to the endless sacrifices that war with the United States would demand."

PRESIDENT'S LETTER ASKING FOR SHOWDOWN IN CONGRESS

Washington, March 1.—The text of President Wilson's letter to Representative Pou, urging early action on the question of Americans traveling on armed merchantmen, follows:

My Dear Mr. Pou:

Inasmuch as I learn that Mr. Henry, the chairman of the committee on rules, is absent in Texas, I take the liberty of calling your attention, as ranking member of the committee, to a matter of grave concern to the country, which can, I believe, be handled, under the rules of the house, only by that committee.

The report that there are divided counsels in congress in regard to the foreign policy of the government is being made industrious use of in foreign capitals. I believe that report to be false, but so long as it is anywhere credited it cannot fail to do the greatest harm and expose the country to the most serious risks. I therefore feel justified in asking that your committee will permit me to urge an early vote upon the resolutions with regard to travel on armed merchantmen which have recently been so much talked about, in order that there may be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion and action upon them, and that all doubts and conjectures may be swept away and our foreign relations once more cleared of damaging misunderstandings.

The matter is of so grave importance and lies so clearly within the field of executive initiative that I venture to hope that your committee will not think that I am taking unwarranted liberty in making this suggestion as to the business of the house, and I very earnestly commend it to their immediate consideration. Cordially and sincerely yours.

WOODROW WILSON.

Teutons' Submarine War Begins on Time

Germany's new submarine warfare against British shipping opened on schedule time, March 1. Three alien merchantmen, one French, one Italian and one Russian, have been sung in addition to the British vessel Malvina. Dispatches mentioned the destruction of the Malvina off the Kentish coast, but did not tell the fate of the crew. The Malvina hailed from Leith. She was an old vessel, having been built in 1879.

The Russian steamer Alexander Wentzel was sunk March 1, and the French mine-sweeper was torpedoed and sunk March 2 in the English Channel. The Italian ship Elisa was also reported to have been sunk. Crews of three British smacks were landen at Lowentoft, their vessels said to have been sunk in the North sea. The British merchantman Thornsby was also reported as having been sunk, but the agency was a mine.

The destruction of the Russian vessel was accompanied with heavy loss of life. Eighteen members of the Alexander Wentzel were drowned. Eleven others were saved after drifting about all night in a small boat.

The Alexander Wentzel was built in 1899. It displacd 2,838 tons and was operated by the Northern Steamship Co., Ltd. The steamer's home port was Petrograd, but it had been plying between Cardiff and Archangel.

SEES ONLY MIXED VICTORY; OUTMANEUVERED BY GORE

Washington, March 3.—The effect of the rejection by the senate of the Gore resolution is apparently a mixed victory for the President.

The senate has declared solemnly, by a vote of nearly five to one, that the sinking of an armed merchantman with American citizens aboard is not an act of war. The President has taken the stand that it would be regarded as an act of war.

The action of the senate is not satisfactory to the President or his friends, but it was the best they could derive from a parliamentary situation created by Senator Gore, who unquestionably outmaneuvered them when he withdrew his own declaration and put up to the President's friends the very principle for which the President was contending. The senate rejected it.

Feeling in the senate preceding the vote was intense. Senator Stone vainly tried to shut off Gore and not permit him to to amend his resolution by "perfecting" it with the substitute. But Vice President Marshall held that the senator from Oklahoma had a right to perfect his resolution before the senate voted on it. That gave Gore the opportunity.

Senator Gore said he thought the administration victory a mixed one.

"I am content," said Senator Gore. "I had another resolution which I would have liked to have submitted, but I could get no opportunity. That would have resolved that the executive department of the government is vested with authority to carry on diplomatic negotiations, just as congress is vested with authority to declare war. It would also have expressed the view that the executive should not be interfered with by congress in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations. I guess, however, I will not press it."

How Senators Voted on Warning Resolution

Washington, March 3.—The detailed vote tabling the Gore warning resolution and amendment was as follows:

To Table.

REPUBLICANS — Brandegee, Connecticut; Berleigh, Maine; Clark, Wyoming; Colt, Rhode Island; Curtis, Kansas; Dillingham, Vermont; Du Pont, Delaware; Harding, Ohio; Lodge, Massachusetts; McLean, Connecticut; Nelson, Minnesota; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Page, Vermont; Poindexter, Washington; Smith, Michigan; Sterling, South Dakota; Warren, Wyoming; Weeks, Massachusetts; Wadsworth, New York.

DEMOCRATS — Ashurst, Arizona; Bankhead, Alabama; Beckham, Kentucky; Broussard, Louisiana; Chilton, West Virginia; Clarke, Arkansas; Culberson, Texas; Fletcher, Florida; Gore, Oklahoma; Hardwick, Georgia; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Hollis, New Hampshire; Hughes, New Jersey; Husting, Wisconsin; James, Kentucky; Johnson, Maine; Johnson, South Dakota; Kern, Indiana; Lane, Oregon; Lee, Maryland; Martine, Virginia; Martine, New Jersey; Myers, Montana; Newlands, Nevada; Overman, North Carolina; Owen, Oklahoma; Phelan, California; Pittman, Nevada; Pomerene, Ohio; Ransdall, Louisiana; Reed, Missouri; Shafroth, Colorado; Sheppard, Texas; Shields, Tennessee; Simons, North Carolina; Smith, Arizona; Smith, Georgia; Smith, Maryland; Smith, South Carolina; Stone, Missouri; Swanson, Virginia; Thomas, Colorado; Thompson, Kansas; Tillman, South Carolina; Underwood, Alabama; Vardeman, Mississippi; Walsh, Montana; Williams, Mississippi.

Against Tabling.

REPUBLICANS — Borah, Idaho; Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins, Iowa; Fall, New Mexico; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Gronna, North Dakota; Jones, Washington; La Follette, Wisconsin; McCumber, South Dakota; Norris, Nebraska; Sherman, Illinois; Works, California.

DEMOCRATS — O'Gorman, New York; Chamberlain, Oregon.

Senator Smoot of Utah declined to vote because he said he could vote on no direct issue.

Senators absent were: Republicans —Brady, Idaho; Catron, New Mexico; Goff, West Virginia; Kenyon, Iowa; Lippitt, Rhode Island; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Hulbert, Utah, and Townsend, Michigan.

Democrats: Bryan, Florida; Lee, Tennessee; Robinson, Arkansas; Saulsbury, Delaware; Shively, Indiana.

Wilson for Radio Corps.

New York, March 6.—The plan to organize amateur radio operators throughout the country into signal corps and give them military training, as outlined by the National Amateur Wireless association, "undoubtedly would be a valuable asset to the nation," in the opinion of President Wilson, given in a letter to J. Andrew White, acting head of the association, and made public here yesterday.

RAIDER ELUDES BRITISH GUARD AND SLIPS HOME

Steamer Moewe Safe at Wilhelmshaven, German Port, After Capturing or Sinking 15 Allies' Ships.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, March 6.—Count von Dohna-Schlodien and his crew of the German commerce raider Moewe are heroes of Germany today. All the Berlin papers pay tribute in their editorials to the exploits of the Moewe and its gallant commander and sailors, who captured 15 entente ships during the commerce destroying cruise in the Atlantic ocean while fleet British cruisers were searching everywhere for the elusive vessel.

German naval experts declare the successful return of the Moewe to a home port was its greatest feat. When it sailed it was expected that it would be able to sink a number of merchantmen, but there was never any hope that it would be able to return. That it was able to do so, they declare, is substantial evidence that Britain's threatened blockade of Germany could never be maintained.

Bestowal of the iron cross upon Count von Dohna-Schlodien and the crew of the Moewe was only one of the many tributes paid the commander and his men. The home towns of the sailors will celebrate their homecoming with elaborate ceremonies.

The Berlin papers take the opportunity to suggest to the admiralty that what the Moewe has done can be done by other ships and urge that other commerce raiders be sent forth at the proper time. They point out that the destruction of the English battleship King Edward VII, by mines laid by the Moewe, shows that fast ships can traverse the district in which the British fleet holds sway without great danger.

Announcement of the return of the Moewe was made officially yesterday by the naval general staff.

The official statement follows:

"After a successful cruise of many months, the Moewe, commanded by Frigate Captain Count Dohna-Schlodien, returned yesterday to her home port, having aboard four British officers, 29 British sailors and 166 members of crews of enemy steamships, including 103 Indians, as prisoners, and 1,000,000 marks, ($250,000) in gold bars.

"During her cruise the Moewe captured 13 British, one French and one Belgian vessel, representing a tonnage of 57,835. Most of the vessels were sunk and the remainder were taken as prizes of war to neutral ports.

"The Moewe also engaged in mine laying operations at various points on enemy coasts which resulted in the loss of the British battleship King Edward VII.

(The King Edward VII., a battleship of 16,350 tons, was sunk by a mine on January 8, according to an official report by the British admiralty on January 9. With the exception of the Audacious and the Oceanic this was the largest warship lost by Britain in the war. All her crew were saved, only two being injured. The scene of the sinking was never made public.)

"Among the vessels captured or sunk by the Moewe were the following: The British steamers Corbridge, 3,697 tons; Author, 3,496 tons; Trader, 3,608 tons; Ariadne, 3,035 tons; Dromondy, 3,627; tons; Farringford, 3,146 tons; Clan MacTavish, 5,316 tons; Appam, 7,781 tons; Westburn, 3,500 tons; Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons; Horace, 3,335 tons; Flamenco, 4,629 tons; the sailing vessel Edinburgh, 1,472 tons; the French steamer Maroni 3,109 tons, and the Belgian steamer Luxemberg, 4,322 tons.

Amsterdam, March 6.—The German raider Moewe reached Wilhelmshaven Saturday.

Count Dohna-Schlodien, the Moewe's commander, has been awarded the iron cross of the first class, and the members of the crew have received the iron cross of the second class. Count von Dohna has been ordered to meet Emperor William at headquarters.

33 Allied Dive Boats Lost?

London, March 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam says the Frankfurter Zeitung declares that the entente allies must have lost during the war thirty-three submarines—Great Britain, 19; France, 8; Italy, 4 ,and Russia 2. Only three of these boats are alleged by the newspaper to have been destroyed by German warships.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Russia has sent a division of troops to the Manchurian port of Dalny, to embark there for Mesopotamia, where they will relieve the British menaced at Kut-El-Amara.

Ambassador von Bernstorff announced the receiving of word from Berlin that foodstuffs from the United States for the starving civilian population of Poland would not be seized by the German government.

It is planned by the military committee of congress to establish munitions plants in the middle west. All such plants now are located along the Atlantic coast and within a radius of 150 miles.

Henry James, the novelist, died on February 28 in England, after an illness of two months with pneumonia. Although born in New York in 1843, he took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain on July 26, 1915.

The Haiti treaty, which gives the United States a virtual protectorate over the "black republic," has been ratified by the senate. The United States will organize a constabulary in the republic and will administer the finances.

Plans of United States fortifications were found in the possession of Richare von Arend and Rudolph von Kracht, two young Germans arrested in New York on a charge of operating the mails to swindle.

It has been announced in the house of commons that the Italian government has seized 34 of the 37 German steamers interned in Italian ports.

A German aeroplane which raided the southeastern coast of England the night of February 28, dropped bombs and killed one child.

Anti-American feeling is becoming intense in Mexico, and it is reported that a number of United States citizens in Mexico are in danger of losing their lives as a result of the new uprising led by Gen. Felix Diaz.

The names of many prominent men, representing New York manufacturers, labor leaders and social workers, were attached to a petition to the senate judiciary sub-committee, urging the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the supreme court.

The American Federation of Labor, which, through its president, Samuel Gompers, had advocated increasing the national defenses, has served notice on the administration that it will not support the army bill to be drawn in the house military affairs committee. Objection is made because the National Guard will not be relieved as strike breakers.

Henry Ford, declared on March 1 that he was not to be seriously considered as a Republican candidate for the presidency.

According to a Britsh sea captain, the latest device of the Germans for deceiving the enemy is the placing of floating mines in the North sea with periscopes attached, so as to lure the British to ram the mines.

A mysterious blaze and explosion occurred the night of March 2 in the room of John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence, R. I., Journal. Mr. Rathom was covered with debris. The Journal has been prominent in exposing the operations of the central powers, who have been charged with being responsible for attempts to destroy American munitions plants and public buildings.

William Angus Knight Dies

London, March 6.—Prof. William Angus Knight, philosopher and writer of world repute, is dead at the age of 80.

He was the author of numerous works on classic literature, philosophy and religious subjects.

Ancient Samaria Is Scene of War Blast

Athens, March 6.—A large Turkish ammunition factory built in the Palestine village which occupies the site of the ancient city of Samaria, was destroyed by an explosion Sunday, according to advices from Constantinople. Many were killed, some of the victims being burned to death in the ruins.

ABE MARTIN

No man is greater than his wife. He's only better advertised.

Some folks are so sensitive that they feel snubbed if an epidemic overlooks 'em.

The Maid of the Forest

Copyright, 1913, A. C. McClurg & Co. By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

"Simon Girty! Good God! Would you dream of companioning with that foul renegade? Do you know what he is?"

"Yes, Monsieur," quietly, "and he knows what I am. He is not reckless enough to offer me misult; did he do so he would be torn limb from limb. You do not know my people, but Simon Girty does. I do not fear him, yet I would rather go with you."

"I cannot consent; it would cost me my commission to take you. I must say goodby."

She held out her hand.

"Goodby, Monsieur."

I left her standing there, a sleek, dark shadow in the star-light, feeling yet the firm grip of her fingers, and seeing yet in memory the upturned face. That she really meant what she said so confidently I did not truly believe. Her threat of traveling in company with Girty, or even alone, was merely uttered in the vague hope that it might influence me. She could not be in earnest. In spite of her assertion I was not altogether convinced that she was an Indian, a Wyandot. She was so young, so girlish, so soft of voice and civilized of speech, I could not associate her with savages, or those dark, haunted woods. I even laughed grimly to myself, as I went down the bluff, at the thought. She had endeavored to deceive me, to win me over to some mad scheme. Her earlier claim that she knew me had failed, and she had attempted another scheme of escape. Her pretended acquaintance with Girty was doubtless of the same character. But what could be the cause of all these efforts to get safely away from Fort Harmar? Who was the girl? Why had she come there? I stopped, half way down and glanced back at the dim outline of the log stockade, tempted to return, and compel an answer. Yet that was the General's business, not mine; I was out of it altogether. I had made my decision, and left her behind. 'Twas not likely I should ever see her again, and at that moment I was not sorry. Despite a pretty face, and much else that appealed to me, it would be best to forget. She had a double tongue, and was unworthy to be remembered. I swore to myself, and went on down the steep bluff, angered at my own weakness.

The boat was in the dark shadows of the bank, a sizable canoe, three Indians — friendly Delawares — grasping the paddles and kneeling in the bottom, and two men holding it steady against the current. One of these, tall and straight, would be Brady, but the other, a mere shadow in the dark, was unrecognizable.

"You go with us?" I asked.

He straightened up, with the motion of a salute.

"Yah, der captain he says so, don't id?" the words strongly Dutch.

"Oh, yes, my man; you are the cook. Is there an extra paddle in there, boys?"

An Indian voice grunted a response, holding it up.

"All right; take it, and get in. What is your name?"

"Johann Schultz."

I remembered him, a private in Brown's company, as poor a choice as could have been made for such an expedition, but it was too late now for an exchange.

"In with you, Schultz," I ordered sharply, "behind the last Indian, and bend your back; this is to be no pleasure trip after wild flowers. All ready, Brady?"

He stepped into the bow of the craft without answering, his long rifle showing above his shoulder. I pushed off and found room at the stern. There was a flash of paddles in the dark water, and, almost noiselessly we swept out into the stream. My eyes glanced up the face of the bluff, to where the shadow of the stockade appeared dimly outlined against the sky. Not a light was visible, not a sound heard. Then we rounded the bend in the bank, the water ahead shimmering in the star-gleam. The paddles rose and fell in long, quiet sweeps, the narrow conoe leaping forward against the downward flow of the stream. In response to a low spoken order, we skirted the eastern shore, in the deeper shadow, barely beyond the bushes upon the bank. There was little to be seen of Marietta, only the shapeless smudge of a few log houses beside the river, already dark, although the night was young. Distant voices and the wailing sound of a violin reached our ears bu the canoe slipped by unseen. For the space of a mile, perhaps, we skirted the clearing, the river a stream of silver under the stars, the land on either side disfigured by blackened tree stumps, making a desolate picture. Then the canoe slipped silently into the forest waterway, the dense woods on either bank obscuring the stars and plunging us into darkness. Brady bent over the sharp bow, his eyes watchful for any obstacle, for any swirl of the current, and I could faintly distinguish his voice in low-spoken warning to the Indian paddlers.

From where I rested in the stern, my rifle between my knees, I could perceive little except the broad back of the Dutchman tolling manfully at the after-paddle. I could watch the mechanical lift of his arms, the flash of water following his strong stroke, his quick recovery in unison with the others. The remainder of the boat was but a blur, the banks on either side meaningless shadows of thick foliage. A grim silence brooded over all, not so much as a leaf rustling, the sharp

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

An Attack of Grip Always Leaves Kidneys In Weakened Condition

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys, which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50 cts and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

KAZAN

by

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

found the marks of their feet in a dozen different places. The accumulated bad humor of weeks of futile labor found vent in his disappointment and anger. At last he had found something tangible to curse. The failure of his poison baits he accepted as a sort of climax to his general bad luck. Everything was against him, he believed, and he made up his mind to return to Red Gold City. Early in the afternoon he launched his canoe and drifted down-stream with the current. He was content to let the current do all of the work today, and he used his paddle just enough to keep his slender craft head on. He leaned back comfortably and smoked his pipe, with the old rifle between his knees. The wind was in his face and he kept a sharp watch for game.

It was late in the afternoon when and Gray Wolf came out on a sandbar five or six miles downstream. Kazan was lapping up the cool water when Sandy drifted quietly around a bend a hundred yards above them. If the wind had been right, or if Sandy had been using his paddle, Gray Wolf would have detected danger. It was the metallic click-click of the old-fashioned lock of Sandy's rifle that awakened her to a sense of peril. Instantly she was thrilled by the nearness of it. Kazan heard the sound and stopped drinking to face it. In that moment Sandy pressed the trigger. A belch of smoke, a roar of gunpowder, and Kazan felt a redhot stream of fire pass with the swiftness of a lightning-flash through his brain. He stumbled back, his legs gave way under him, and he crumpled down in a limp heap. Gray Wolf darted like a streak off into the bush. Blind, she had not seen Kazan wilt down upon the white sand. Not until she was a quarter of a mile away from the terrifying thunder of the white man's rifle did she stop and wait for him.

Sandy McTrigger grounded his canoe on the sandbar with an exultant yell.

"Got you, you old devil, didn't I?" he cried. "I'd 'a' got the other, too, if I'd 'a' had something besides this damned old relic!"

He turned Kazan's head over with butt of his gun, and the leer of satisfaction in his face gave place to a sudden look of amazement. For the first time he saw the collar about Kazan's neck.

"My Gawd, it ain't a wolf," he gasped. It's a dog, Sandy McTrigger—a dog!"

CHAPTER XXII.

Sandy's Method.

McTrigger dropped on his knees in the sand. The look of exultation was gone from his face. He twisted the collar about the dog's limp neck until he came to the worn plate, on which he could make out the faintly engraved letters K-a-z-a-n. He spelled the letters out one by one, and the look in his face was of one who still disbelieved what he had seen and heard.

"A dog!" he exclaimed again. "A dog, Sandy McTrigger an' a—a beauty!"

He rose to his feet and looked down on his victim. A pool of blood lay in the white sand at the end of Kazan's nose. After a moment Sandy bent over to see where his bullet had struck. His inspection filled him with a new and greater interest. The heavy ball from the muzzle-loader had struck Kazan fairly on top of the head. It was a glancing blow that had not even broken the skull, and like a flash Sandy understood the quivering and twitching of Kazan's shoulders and legs. He had thought that they were the last muscular throes of death. But Kazan was not dying. He was only stunned, and would be on his feet again in a few minutes. Sandy was a connoisseur of dogs—of dogs that had worn sledge traces. He had lived among them two-thirds of his life. He could tell their age, their value, and a part of their history at a glance. In the snow he could tell the trail of a Mackenzie hound from that of a Malemute, and the track of an Eskimo dog from that of a Yukon husky. He looked at Kazan's feet. They were wolf feet, and he chuckled. Kazan was part wild. He was big and powerful, and Sandy thought of the coming winter, and of the high prices that dogs would bring at Red Gold City. He went to the canoe and returned with a roll of stout moosehide babiche. Then he sat down cross-legged in front of Kazan and began making a muzzle. He did this by plaiting babiche thongs in the same manner that one does in making the web of a snowshoe. In ten minutes he had the muzzle over Kazan's nose and fastened securely about his neck. To the dog's collar he then fastened a ten-foot rope of babiche. After that he sat back and waited for Kazan to come to life.

When Kazan first lifted his head he could not see. There was a red film before his eyes. But this passed away swiftly and he saw the man. His first instinct was to rise to his feet. Three times he fell back before he could stand. Sandy was squatted six feet from him, holding the end of the babiche, and grinning. Kazan's fangs gleamed back. He growled, and the crest along his spine rose menacingly. Sandy jumped to his feet.

"Guess I know what you're figgering on," he said. "I've had your kind before. The dam' wolves have turned you bad, an' you'll need a whole lot of club before you're right again. Now, look here."

Sandy had taken the precaution of bringing a thick club along with the babiche. He picked it up from where he had dropped it in the sand. Kazan's strength had fairly returned to him now. He was no longer dizzy. The mist had cleared away from his eyes. Before him he saw once more his old enemy, man—man and the club. All of the wild ferocity of his nature was aroused in an instant. Without reasoning he knew that Gray Wolf was gone, and that this man was accountable for her going. He knew that this man had also brought him his own hurt, and what he ascribed to the man he also attributed to the club. In his newer undertaking of things, born of freedom and Gray Wolf, Man and Club were one and inseperable. With a snarl he leaped at Sandy. The man was not expecting a direct assault, and before he could raise his club or spring aside Kazan had landed full on his chest. The muzzle about Kazan's jaws saved him. Fangs that would have torn his throat open snapped harmlessly. Under the weight of the dog's body he fell back, as if struck down by a catapault.

As quick as a cat he was on his feet again, with the end of the babiche twisted several times about his hand. Kazan leaped again, and this time he was met by a furious swing of the club. It smashed against his shoulder, and sent him down in the sand. Before he could recover Sandy was upon him, with all the fury of a man gone mad. He shortened the babiche by twisting it again and again about his hand, and the club rose and fell with the skill and strength of one long accustomed to its use. The first blows served only to add to Kazan's hatred of man and the ferocity and fearlessness of his attacks. Again and again he leaped in, and each time the club fell upon him with a force that threatened to break his bones. There was a tense, hard look about Sandy's cruel mouth. He had never known a dog like this before, and he was a bit nervous, even with Kazan muzzled. Three times Kazan's fangs would have sunk deep in his flesh had it not been for the babiche. And if the thongs about his jaws should slip, or break——.

Sandy followed up the thought with a smashing blow that landed on Kazan's head, and once more the old battler fell limp upon the sand. McTrigger's breath was coming in quick gasps. He was almost winded. Not until the club slipped from his hand did he realize how deseerate the fight had been. Before Kazan recovered from the blow that had stunned him Sandy examined the muzzle and strengthend it by adding another babiche thong. Then he dragged Kazan to a log that high water had thrown up on the shore a few yards away and made the end of the babiche rope fast to a dead snag. After that he pulled his canoe higher up on the sand and began to prepare camp for the night.

For some minutes after Kazan's stunned senses had become normal he lay motionless, watching Sandy McTrigger. Every bone in his body gave him pain. His jaws were sore and bleeding. His upper lip was smashed where the club had fallen. One eye was almost closed. Several times Sandy came near, much pleased at what he regarded as the good results of the beating. Each time he brought the club. The third time he prodded Kazan with it, and the dog snarled and snapped savagely at the end of it. That was what Sandy wanted—it was an old trick of the dog-slaver. Instantly he was using the club again, until with a whining cry, Kazan slunk under the protection of the snag to which he was fastened. He could scarcely drag himself. His right forepaw was smashed. His hindquarters sank under him. For a time after his second beating he could not have escaped had he been free.

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answesr.

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead advise me if it would pay to haul out a pile of old sawdust that has lain in one place for 20 years, would apply it to thin clay soil. If it would be of value, is it best to plow it under or use it as a top dressing?—S., Ohio.

I would like to know how to make a home-made brooder for little chicks. Will some one kindly send a plan to me if they have one? If not, please give me definite instructions as to the construction of the brooder.—Mrs. A. Anderson, Hanna, Ind.

In a recent trade, I received a horse that was lame in one hind leg. At first I thought he was troubled with scratches, but soon saw that this was not so. The horse wants to walk on the toe of his shoe and hops a little all the time. However, when he starts off he is worse. I cannot see anything wrong except a slight depression a little to the left of the root of the tail on the side of the lameness. The horse has a flat shoulder on the same side which was caused by sweeney. I believe the lameness in the hind leg is due to hip sweeney. What are the symptoms of hip sweeney and what is the remedy? What must I do to cause the muscles of the shoulder to become full again? Can some reader give me an answer?—B., Tenn.

Will some reader of these columns inform me as to how much rape seed to plant to the acre?—C., Pa.

FOR THE HEIFER

Here are two answers to G. W., of Virginia, who has been having trouble with his heifer. They are as follows:

Try feeding to the heifer dry middlings with pieces of stale bread, dried and browned in the oven and then broken up. Feed with each meal.

After a few days, if the heifer does not get better, try adding one or two teaspoons of wheat flour. I feel sure this will cure, for I have used it with good results. Also be careful that the drinking water has no ice in it.—Mrs. M., Conn.

I would advise G. W. not to feed any damaged or spoiled feed of any kind to his calf, as that will cause indigestion. Also stop feeding bran for a short time. If the calf will drink milk, give it from one to one and a half pints of coffee in sweet milk as you would make it for the table, twice a day. Sometimes a cup of flour placed in milk is good. Too much separator milk is not good for calves. This remedy has never failed for us in 15 years.

POULTRY

WHEAT FOR POULTRY

In feeding meat or animal food of any kind, one must be certain that it is absolutely fresh. The feeding of meat that is only slightly tainted may not cause trouble, but in feeding such meat one never knows when he is going to overstep the limit and feed meat that is reeking with limberneck germs. Discard all meat that gives off a spoiled odor.

In feeding bone one should be especially careful. Bone may have all the appearances of being fresh when the inner portions and marrow are in an advanced state of decomposition.

The commercial article of beef scrap is never above suspicion. When made from fresh meat, cooked and stored properly, beef scrap will keep pure and sweet indefinitely. When spoiled meat is used, the cooking merely arrests decomposition, and such scrap, when fed to poultry, may cause trouble. Before feeding beef scrap or beef meal always test each bag. This is done by taking a small quantity, say half a pint, adding water and boiling. If, in boiling, it gives off a wholesome odor, the scrap is a wholesome poultry food. Commercial beef scrap that smells like fertilizer is fertilizer, and should never be used for poultry food.

Beef scrap, that varies in color and is full of hard lumps should never be fed without testing.

HATCHING GOSLINGS

Geese usually begin to lay in March, and if not allowed to sit will lay from 20 to 30 eggs each. The first goslings are not hatched until the grass begins to come in green. A hen will cover only five or six goose eggs, while the mother goose may hatch from 12 to 15. Although the period of incubation averages 30 days, it will vary from 28 to 33 days. As the time for hatching is half as long again as for hen's eggs, only hens that are in good condition and kept free from lice and properly fed will stay on the nest long enough to bring off a good hatch.

Since the first gosling may appear as early as the 28th day, and the last one not until the 33d or 35th day, it is a good plan to remove the goslings from the nest to a warm, flannel-lined basket as fast as they hatch. If this is not done the hen may become restless before the hatch is finished and leave the nest. It is not wise to assist goslings from the shell. It is important, however, to see that the eggs are kept moist.

When incubator hatching all non-fertile eggs are removed upon testing, the sixth day. It is important to know that goose eggs need more cooling than hen's eggs. After the 10th day the eggs are sprinkled daily with lukewarm water.

THE DAIRY

ADVICE FOR DAIRYMEN

A cow which will do her full duty at production will generally have wide sprung ribs and a deep abdomen to provide great capacity for the digestive organs.

The cream screw on the separator is a small thing, but a mighty important one. See that it is properly adjusted and that it does not become clogged.

The manure carrier is a necessity on the dairy farm. With this device the manure can be carried well away from the barn, and a potent source of contamination is thus removed.

The bull, though he should be confined, must be given clean surroundings and ample room for the exercise necessary to maintain his potency.

Give the calf its meals in pails as clean and sanitary as those used in handling milk for human consumption. It pays.

Don't change the dairy cows' feed too abruptly. Digestive troubles and a consequent falling off in milk are likely to result.

The common practice of compelling the dairy heifers to shift for themselves is to be severely condemned. You can't develop good cows that way.

The best receptacles for the cream are the cans designed especially for that purpose.

Buttermilk is a valuable by-product and a profitable market for it can often be found among regular butter and egg customers.

The worn out separator or the machine of poor make often causes enough loss in one season to more than pay for a new machine of a reputable make.

FEED FOR COW

The scientist cannot figure to a nicety just what is the feed or combination of feeds that is going to do a certain cow the most good. If given free choice of feeds she might shock the balanced ration enthusiast by violating some of the rules of standardizing. She may turn up her nose at gluten feed, or even alfalfa, or something else that most cows eat readily. This is individuality that is often spoken of.

Cows do best on feeds they like. They eat more of them, and it is the excess of feed above body maintenance that goes into milk production. Watch your cows. If one refuses musty hay you better favor her with something better if she is a good milker. If you must feed spoiled hay, give it to dry cows.

Last season was so rainy in a large territory that much hay got over ripe, or was cut on time and was more or less spoiled before it was put in the barn. The over ripe hay is not as palatable as if it were cut at the right time. You may find the cows eating less hay than usual, unless you starve them to it, which is poor policy.

Some feeds are almost tasteless. Others are sweet, and some are improved by a little salt, though salt should be put upon the hay as it goes into the stack, as it is then dissolved in the sweating process and absorbed by the hay.

There is something in the makeup of all animals that makes them like certain kinds of food, with now and then exceptions which need the feeders attention if the best is to be gotten from those individuals.

LIVE STOCK

THE HERD BOAR

It is not best to let the boar run with the rest of the herd. It is too common a practice to sell the boar when the season is over. This is largely the cause of so many small litters and weakboned pigs. It is best to get a good boar, and keep him for a few years, and as he matures his pigs will be stronger and litters are larger.

Have a small yard of grass if possible, hog-tight and away from the sows, so he will not be worried. A quarter of an acre will afford plenty of exercise in the open air. When grass is not available, give him cut clover or any other good green feed that he will eat.

Feed sparingly of fattening feeds, but give him feed that will keep him growing if he is not fully developed. Mill stuff, skim milk, clover, alfalfa or anything that furnishes protein is advisable. At all times keep a supply of ashes, salt and charcoal where he can obtain it at will. It will do much toward keeping him in good health.

CARE OF BROOD SOW

The brood sow that is expected to farrow good, strong healthy pigs in a month or so should receive a little special attention. During the first few weeks of pregnancy there is little extra demand on the mother, but later in the period the fetus is developing rapidly, and the extra care is necessary.

The brood sow must have plenty of clean, wholesome feed. The feed should not be fattening, but succulent and somewhat laxative. Roots, kale or fine clover hay are good winter green feeds. The hay is not green, but has the same effect on the digestion. Clover or alfalfa hay may be fed in racks where the sow can help herself at will. Do not force her to make her living altogether from this diet, but it supplements the grain very nicely. Don't starve the sow and expect to get a strong litter of pigs.

It is best to have the sows separated from the rest of the hogs, and if the old sows fight the younger ones make a further separation. It doesn't pay to subject the pregnant sow to punishment. Oftentimes they are found in the steer feed lot, where they are bunted around too much. Of course it is best not to shut them up in the farrowing pen until a few weeks before farrowing. They should be in there, however, long enough beforehand to become accustomed to the place. If you wait until the sow has picked her bed or nest trouble may result. Keep the sow well fed, well exercised, and in clean quarters for best results when it comes to farrowing time.

BREAKING THE COLT

After the colt has been broken to lead he may be accustomed to harness and trained to rein. A horse should never be hitched to a wagon or ridden before he is broken to drive in harness; that when he hears "whoa," rein to the right and left, and to back up.

To familiarize the colt with bit and harness the "bitting harness," consisting of an open bridle with snaffle bit, check and side reins, and surcingle with crupper, may be used.

Put the rigging on the colt, leaving the side and check reins comparatively loose, and turn him loose in a small paddock for an hour. On the second lesson the reins may be tightened somewhat, but not left on for over an hour. The third day driving lines may be put on. Let the assistant lead the colt till he is not frightened at the driver walking behind. Dismiss the assistant as soon as possible, and drive the colt for half an hour in a quiet paddock or lane where he will not see other horses. All that should be taught in this lesson is to go ahead. Cluck to the colt, or tell him "get up," and use the whip to let him know what is meant.

It is essential to train both sides of a colt. He may become accustomed to objects seen on the near side with the near eye, but when the same objects are viewed for the first time on the other side with the off eye he may be badly frightened. Driving in a right and left circle will facilitate this training.

To Stop a Horse—"Whoa."—The next lesson should be a short review of the previous work and in addition the meaning of "whoa." "Whoa" in horse training is the big word. It doesn't mean back or steady, but stop. Train the horse so that when he hears "whoa" he will stop and stay stopped, no matter what is happening.

To stop a horse say "whoa" so that he hears you plainly, and immediately follow the command with a pull on the reins. The most effective use of the reins is to hold one rein just tight and give a good reef or pull on the other one, then relax the pressure. If the horse doesn't stop, repeat the command and pull. Soon he will stop at the word and the pull may be eliminated.

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Boy.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—caffeine—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving them coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, Mother used to give me sips of coffee. And so I contracted the coffee habit early.

"I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having had coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE GARDEN

MUSHMELON CULTURE

Muskmelons should not be planted in the open ground until the weather is warm and the ground in favorable condition, as the seed is liable to rot in cold, wet earth. Plant in hills from six to eight feet apart, according to variety. Melons do best in a rather light warm, sandy soil which should be made very rich with well decayed manure, two or three spadefuls worked into each hill being advisable.

A dozen or more seeds may be planted in each hill and all but three or four of the plants removed when the bugs have deserted them. As soon as the plants have made a foot or more of growth the ends of the shoots should be pinched back to induce the formation of side shoots and the early setting of fruit. Vines pinched back will mature fruit from one to two weeks earlier than when this precaution is neglected.

The ground about the vines should be kept free from weeds and cultivated constantly until the vines begin to run freely and in working among them care must be taken that they are not trampled upon. One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills.

Such small varieties of melons as Rocky Ford and the like, may be grown on wire netting and in this way occupy but a small amount of ground and are far more easy to cultivate and gather than melons growing on the ground.

The principal enemy of the melon is the squash bug which attacks the plant in its early stage and may be held in check by spraying the plants with arsenate of lead. Better still, would be a cover made from a circle of wire window screen, slashed nearly to the center on opposite sides and the slits folded over each other to produce a tent-shaped cover, these being placed over the hills and a little earth banked about their base to hold them in position. These may be flattened out and stored away when no longer needed and be serviceable for several years.

EGG PLANT

The egg plant thrives best in daap, rich, moist, sandy loams. It needs a large amount of heat and sunshine, so that southern slopes are preferable. The plants should be planted early in a warm greenhouse and given ample space to develop a sturdy growth.

They must not be planted in the field until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger of frost is past. The egg plant is growing fast in popularity and is a good crop where conditions are favorable for its culture.

SWISS CHARD

Swiss chard is becoming a very popular vegetable among those who like "greens." If a few of the leaves from each plant are broken or cut off near the ground when they are eight to 12 inches high they make fine greens. You can pick them in this way every two weeks and a short row will supply a good-sized family. Some prefer to let the leaves grow a little larger and then cook the stem and midrib as you would asparagus. It is good any way you use it.

THE ORCHARD

PROPAGATING GRAPES

We propagate grapes by taking cuttings in fall or winter, say, a writer. These should be young but well matured wood with short joints and thrifty appearance. Each cutting should have about three buds and should be cut off below the lowest bud, taking, if possible, a small piece of the older wood, and the top should be clipped at least an inch above the topmost bud. The cuttings are stored until spring in the cellar, in sand or sawdust, leaving the butts exposed that they may harden.

In the spring these cuttings are set slantingly in the ground with only the top bud above the surface. A bed in the garden is used for this purpose and the cuttings are set 6 inches apart in the row. During the summer they are cultivated and kept free from weeds. The next spring they are set in their permanent places in the vineyard. The young vines should be cut back to single canes with three or four buds, and the roots carefully clipped. No pruning will be necessary the first year after they are set in their permanent locations.

Grape vines do well around summer houses and arbors but for general cultivation there is no plan so satisfactory as the single stake method. A stout post with cross bars is used and the plant trained to go directly upward, branching into several shoots at the top. This is the best way where the whole ground is occupied with the grape vines. They should be so trained that the grapes will hang some feet above the ground, as this helps to guard against mold and rot. In training your young vines to grow and head properly, the best methods are pinching off in summer. When the vines become older, prune in mild weather in winter, before the sap starts. Care must be exercised that this is not attempted when the wood is frozen.

Unlike nearly all of our temperate zone fruits, the grape does not form its fruit buds the previous year, but bears them on new growth. Young plants three years old should stand rigidly erect or twine about the post and have about three canes branching out at the top. These should be so pruned that they will be renewed every spring for fruit-bearing wood.

From a single good vine one may propagate a vineyard in a few years. The grape does not require exacting care but the methods I have described will produce better results than desultory pruning.

FRAME LIMBS

Inspection of many orchards has shown the writer that fruit growers are very generally making the mistake of placing the frame, scaffold or principal limbs much too close together on the trunks of their trees. The result is that these limbs pull against each other, either in pairs on opposite sides or in "several" close together.

Of course, nothing can be done after the start has been made unless it be wiring the limbs together from opposite sides of the center. But this is a makeshift method. It is not a tenth as good as preventive measures. Among these the one best is in having as least a handbreadth of trunk between the union of one limb with the trunk and the union of the next limb above or below. Double or three times this distance would be all the better because it would still further reduce the amount of leverage at any one point.

When the trees are first set in the orchard this distance looks far too great but when the tree is ten to thirty years old it will look too little. Here is a warning tip to everyone who is planting an orchard of any kind this spring.

SUN SCALD

Often the trunk and larger branches of fruit trees turn brown in the spring. This is due to sun scald. The warm days during the winter and spring will cause the sap in the trunk to flow, which is injurious to the tree. This injury can be controlled through the shading of the trunk.

It is a good plan to erect boards or burlap sacks on the south side of the trunk of the tree; this will shade and prevent the bright days of the sun from starting the sap to flow. Another injury that is found on young trees, especially, is caused by mice. The mice gnaw the bark on small trees around which there is a considerable amount of grass or straw. To reduce this loss it is simply necessary to remove the straw from the base of the tree. If this is done there will not be much loss.

BETTER ENGINE PRICES

It is of interest to every one intending, now, or in the future, to buy a Kerosene or Gasoline Engine, to know that A. F. Bauer, veteran engine builder of Kansas City, Mo., has announced his new plan of selling his old reliable Bauer Engines direct from his factory to user. Ever since Mr. Bauer built his first engine with his own hands, from the patterns to the painting, more than twenty-one years ago, his big factory has made, and still carries the highest reputation for turning out heavy duty kerosene and gasoline engines that are simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable to the highest degree, under the severest usage.

A. F. BAUER,
Veteran Builder of Bauer Kerosene and Gasoline Engines.

Now, these engines are available to power users everywhere at factory prices—for cash or on easy terms—prices that are remarkably low for such high grade machines.

An indication of the low prices shown in Bauer's new list is seen in the price of his great 7 H. P. engine—cylinder bore 5⅝ inches by 10-inch stroke—a long stroke, valve-in-head engine of extreme strength and smooth running quality, saving of fuel, and easy to start without cranking—hitherto sold at $140.00, now only $89.45. The rest of his numerous sizes from 2 H. P. to 50 H. P., are priced equally low, as are also his full line of portable engines and saw rig outfits.

All sizes of stationary engines average under $16.50 per horsepower. Besides being of the long stroke type, the Bauer engine also has a special relief exhaust which permits the exhaust valve to open under no pressure, saving wear on the valve operating gear, as well as on the valves themselves. Another exclusive feature is the guaranteed non-freezing cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head or igniter.

Back of each Bauer engine is the strongest kind of a five year guarantee of efficiency and durability, while each engine carries with it a liberal sixty days' trial privilege.

If you are figuring to get an engine now, or later, you should by all means write for Bauer's catalog, which gives full particulars and prices under his new sales plan. Address A. F. Bauer Engine Co., 599 Bauer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

FARM BRIEFS

Water for fowls must be clean, fresh and available at all times.

Fresh horse manure, containing a liberal amount of straw or other litter is the best material to furnish heat in the hotbed. If manure is saved from the home stable it should be collected and preserved under cover. It requires about one two-horse load for every two sash.

It is no waste to use coal ashes to make walks and drives about the house and barn. They are worth almost nothing as a fertilizer, but they make good walks. Pound them down well, and, in time, they will get hard an will last a long time. By sifting more ashes over the top, when the walk or drive gets worn, you may renew it indefinitely.

Plan to help the bare spots in the meadow this spring by sowing a bit of seed and covering it with a little barnyard manure.

While breeding for size and uniformity of farm horses, don't neglect to give proper attention to the temperament of the sires and dams. Undesirable qualities in this respect are just as much to be avoided as those of undersize and ill shape.

When anyone tells you of the wonderful fact that you can sell roadside weeds dry, at so much per pound, just stop and think a little. How long would it take you to gather a pound of dry catnip or yarrow leaves, discarding all stalks? Far better do odd jobs for a farmer.

Horse owners accustomed to using prairie or timothy hay, and keeping the mangers heaped are likely to overfeed on alfalfa, with harmful effects, such as would follow from feeding too much oats or corn.

Green cut bone, if obtainable, is excellent for young chicks. Care must be used in its feeding, too much causing bowel trouble.

A hopper, capable of holding a large quantity of poultry feed is a great labor-saver. By allowing the birds access to its contents a satisfactory growth is obtained, and an opportunity is given them to balance the grain rations fed. This hopper should be large enough to hold several bushels of feed sufficient for one or two weeks.

The straw shed for hogs is almost sure to be damp or dusty. Either condition invites disease.

It is economy to use a heavy grade of woven wire fabric for permanent farm fences. The cost of woven wire is based on its weight, and a reduction in cost may be obtained by using a style of fencing that has the wire spaced only as close together as is needed to meet requirements. It is false economy to reduce the first cost of the fence by using a light grade of wire.

The more fowls exercise from now on the better will be the fertility of the eggs used for hatching and the stronger the chicks. Lazy fowls are both poor layers and produce poor, weak chicks.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from $12 to $30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful.

There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for isettlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address

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Big Flower Garden 12c

(Package contains 300 Varieties)

This is without question the Grandest Collection of Beautiful Flowers ever put up. They will produce a perfect cloud of bloom and fragrance from earliest summer until the snows of winter. New beauties and wonders will open up every day. It will be a continual surprise to see the odd and curious—as well as the old favorites—constantly appear. You can have bushels of blossoms for bouquets, vases, and to give away.

Gorgeous Combinations of All Shades and Colors:

Each package contains the following—and hundreds of others;

Asters, all colors	Prize Poppies	Sweet Alyssum	Pinks, 10 varieties
Ageratum	Godetias	Forget-me-not	Sweet Mignonette
Rose of Heaven	Petunias, 10 var.	Calendulas	Nasturtiums
Sweet Peas, 10 var.	Centaurea	Everlastings, 10 var.	Cockscombs
Ricinus, 12 feet	Sweet William	Candytuft	Gilias, mixed
Calliopsis	Four O'clock	Chrysanthemums	Weather Plant
Salvias	Job's Tears	Stocks	Mourning Bride
Larkspurs	Portulacas, 10 var.	Joseph's Coat	True Ice Plant
Love-in-a-mist	Marigolds	Zinnias, 10 colors	Clarkias

Send Only 12c stamps or silver and we will send you this mammoth package of 300 varieties. Send 25c and we will send all of above, and four extra packets of choice **Prize Pansies, Superb Asters, Sweet Peas,** including Orchid Flowering varieties, **Nasturtiums,** choice mixture of climbing sorts and several handsome varieties, etc., and our monthly publication, EVERYDAY LIFE, for one year. Send 50c and we will send you our paper for three years and the Mammoth Package of 300 varieties, the four extra packets of Pansies, etc., and also **58 Varieties of Vegetable Seeds,** including beet, lettuce, cucumber, muskmelon, turnip, etc. Different kinds in different packets. Seeds are put up by reliable seed house, and are of the best stock money can buy. You will be surprised and delighted with these wonderful offers. Send today. **EVERYDAY LIFE, Seed Dept. 52** Chicago

25 Packets of Seed, 10c

We will mail the following 25 Packets Choicest Fresh, Reliable Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 10c. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

BEET, Crosby's Egyptian	RADISH, White Icicle
CABBAGE, Lightning Express	TOMATO, Earliana
CABBAGE, Danish Ball-head	TURNIP, Sweet German
CARROT, Perfect, Half-long	ASTERS, Show Mixed
CELERY, Self-blanching	ALYSSUM, Little Gem
CUCUMBER, Family Favorite	COSMOS, Early Giant
LETTUCE, May King	KOCHIA, Grand Foliage
MUSK

COMPULSION IN NEW YORK

Drastic Military Service Bill Offered in Albany.

Albany, N. Y., March 3.—A drastic compulsory military service bill, backed by Gov. Whitman and drafted by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, was introduced in the New York legislature yesterday by Senator Stivers.

It puts every man in the state between 18 and 45 either in the active or reserve militia, and provides that he can be called upon at any time for military duty. It provides that any person who has been drafted for military duty and does not appear within 24 hours may be treated as a deserter.

Resinol

a friend to tender skins

Any soap will clean your skin—a bar of laundry soap will do if you do not care what becomes of your complexion. But you know that laundry soap contains harsh, drying alkali that would ruin your skin and hair, so you never think of using it for your toilet.

Many ill-made toilet soaps contain this same injurious alkali. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it is added the soothing, healing Resinol medication, which doctors have used for over 20 years in treating skin troubles. Thus it comforts tender skins, and helps nature clear the complexion and keep the hair rich, lustrous and free from dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

CHIEF CARRANZA FOE IS EXECUTED

Gen. Argumedo Killed After Court-Martial, Dispatch States.

El Paso, Texas, March 3.—Gen. Benjamin Argumeda, leader of the opposition to the de facto government in Durango and the La Cuna districts, was executed after court martial at Durango City Wednesday at noon, according to a dispatch received yesterday from Gen. Murguya, military commander of Durango state, by the Mexican consulate here.

Along the border Argumedo was credited with being supreme commander of factions opposing the de facto government.

The consulate also received an official dispatch from Mexico City stating that Zapata forces, defeated at Umelas, Puebla, are dividing into small groups. Gen. Arnuldo Gonzales, it was stated, has been named governor of Durango state.

"It is ridiculed on all sides that Felix Diaz is in Oaxaca, the dispatch added.

Official denial of operations by adherents of Felix Diaz in the Douglas district of Sonora was made by Mexican Consul Lelevier of Douglas, Ariz., in still another dispatch to the consulate.

Amnesty has been granted Gen. Canuto Reyes, rebel leader, by the Carranza government, it has been announced by Gen. Gabriel Gavira, at Juarez. Gen. Gavira added an emissary now was en route to the country south of Torreon, where Reyes is waiting to surrender.

WARNS U. S. TO AVOID WAR

Premier Asserts Intervention 'Would Be Crime Against Humanity.'

Budapest, March 1.—"For the United States to take part in the European war would be a crime against humanity," said the Hungarian premier, Count Tisza, to a correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday.

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Will prevent it in most cases by removing dandruff, itching and irritation, the usual cause of dry, thin and falling hair. Nothing better.

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Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 11G, Boston.

SAY DIAZ HAS MILLIONS HERE

Adherents of Revolutionist Claim He Has $10,000,000 Fund in United States.

El Paso, Texas, March 1.—Adherents of General Felix Diaz, instigator of the newest revolution, claimed today that the Diaz movement has a fund of $10,000,000 in gold in the United States and also has the backing of the clerical party in Mexico.

It is understood that a Diaz junta has been established in El Paso and sympathizers of the anti-Carranza movement declare that Diaz has at least 20,000 armed followers in southern Mexico. They predict that he will be in Mexico City before the first of April.

Carranza officials on the border minimize the importance of the Diaz uprising and say that it will be short-lived.

First chief Venustiano Carranza is preparing a proclamation in which Diaz is called a traitor to the republic. He will be executed if captured, the Carranza officials say.

General Carranza will send troops against the followers of Diaz, but he wants to wipe out the Villaistas in northern Mexico.

DEMOCRATS MAY LOSE IN SENATE

Prediction Is Made in Washington That Next Upper House Will Be Republican.

J. A. MATHEWS.

Washington, March 6.—What will be the political complexion of the next senate? In the present senate there are 56 Democrats and 40 Republicans. The terms of 32 senators, 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans, will expire on March 3, 1917. This will leave 25 Republicans and 39 Democrats. The question that interests the incumbents is how many of them can come back, but what interests the country is what the politics of the sucessors will be.

There are some states the political faith of whose senators, even under popular election, can be predicted right now. The following Democrats senators, it is safe to say, will be followed by Democrats: Ashhurst, Arizona; Bryan, Florida; BCulberson, Texas; Williams, Mississippi, and Swanson, Virginia. This raises the sure Democratic vote to 44 in the new senate.

Republicans Sure to Land.

The following Republican senators are fairly certain to be followed by Republicans: Catron, New Mexico; Clapp, Minnesota; Clark, Wyoming; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lippitt, Rhode Island; Lodge, Massachusetts; McLean, Connecticut; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Page, Vermont; Sutherland, Utah; Townsend, Michigan. Eleven Republicans added to 25 brings the Republican total in the next senate up to 36. There are 16 states not accounted for. They are West Virginia, Delaware, Nebraska, Maine, Indiana, Tennessee, Maryland, North Dakota, New Jersey, Montana, New York, Nevada, Washington, Ohio, Missouri and California.

Democrats have the outgoing senators from 12 of these states and must keep five of them to retain a majority of one in the senate. The Republicans, on the other hand, must carry 13 in order to get 49 votes, a bare majority.

Republicans Claim Majority.

The Republican figures claim this will be easy, and they name West Virginia, Nebraska, Maine, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Montana, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Missouri as states where they will replace Democratic with Republican senators. Such an overturning would, if they lost neither North Dakota, Washington, Delaware nor Wisconsin, give the Republicans 51 votes to the Democrats' 45.

The claims of the Republicans as to some of these states may profitably be submitted to analysis. West Virginia is very doubtful. It shows Republican leanings. It has one Republican senator now. The Republicans will nominate ex-Governor White, a popular man, and expect to beat Chilton. Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska is at outs with both the administration and William J. Bryan, so the Republicans count on "redeeming" this state with John Kennedy of Omaha.

Charles F. Johnson of Maine six years ago bobbed up and beat the Hale dynasty out of its prescriptive right to rule in the senate. Mr. Johnson will now have to face the Hale family again. Fred Hale, it is said, has the Republican nomination in cold storage. He is a son of the senatorial oligarchy, Eugene Hale, who ruled so long and so ably at the head of the naval committee. The chances favor the election of the Republican candidate, as Maine has shown signs of recanting Democracy. The state has gone Republican except in 1912, when the Taft-Roosevelt fight gave the election vote to Wilson. It is the best bet that Johnson will be succeeded by a Republican.

Maryland Leans to G. O. P.

Blair Lee of Maryland is due to be retired. Maryland is probably going Republican on senator, though the leading Democratic aspirant, David J. Lewis, is a member of the house, a parcel-post prophet and a "practical miner." He may squeeze into the senate, though on form a Republican should win in that state. McCumber and Hanna will contest for the Republican nomination in North Dakota, and one or the other will have to meet John Burke, former governor and present United States treasurer. Burke is a formidable campaigner, and this may be one of the states where a Republican loss will be scored.

Dixon Bobs Up Again.

Henry L. Myers of Montana represents a state which is close, with Republican leanings. The Republican party counts strongly on electing his successor. The man most talked of for the nomination is former Senator Joseph M. Dixon, who led the Roosevelt movement in the 1912 convention, but who has come back into the fold.

James A. O'Gorman, senator from New York, has declared he will not run again. His successor will be elected by popular vote, and the popular vote of New York is running strongly Republican of late years.

Among the changes forecast which are personal, not political, is the probable retirement of Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania and his replacement by P. C. Knox, former senator and former secretary of state. Another change which may not mean a political change is the voluntary retirement of John D. Works, senator from California. Governor Hiram Johnson would like to get into the senate. Whether he will try as a Republican or a Progressive is not now known, but it probably makes little diffeernce. Johnson carries California on personal grounds.

Pomerene Faces Fight.

Over in Ohio, Atiee Pomerene is conceded to have a fight on his hands. He is strong, but, the Republicans claim, not strong enough. Against him there will be either Henry M. Daugherty, former state chairman, or Myron T. Herrick.

Summing up the situation as far as it can be summed up now, the Democratic lead will be greatly reduced. It is doubtful whether it will be wiped out. The most reasonable probability is that, at the outside, two of the present majority of 16, will remain. This computation takes away from the Democrats senators in Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia, and leaves to them the doubtful states of Indiana, Maryland and Ohio. They may lose Indiana and make it up in North Dakota. They may drop Ohio and offset the loss with a gain in Wisconsin or California.

GERMAN MINE SINKS SHIP

Copenhagen, March 1.—The Gothenburg steamer Knippla, displacing 398 tons, struck a German mine south of Falsterbo, just outside Swedish territorial waters, and sank. Fifteen of its crew and two women passengers were rescued.

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THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

stem of the canoe barely rippling the water. Occasionally, sounding clear in the still night, some prowling beast of the jungle rustled its way through the underbrush, and once, rounding a sharp turn in the bank, I saw two eyes, like balls of fire, glaring at us from the depths of a thicket. The loneliness, the darkness, the mechanical movements of those stolid paddlers, sent by mind drifting this way and that.

At first it was my task to be thought out and planned anew. The old French map was fresh in my memory, and I could trace our progress across rivers and through forests, calculating distances and choosing sites upon which to make camp. Then I reviewed again Harmer's instructions and words of warning, together with Brady's suggestions, yet felt in no way alarmed as to our success. The gloomy night, the grimness of the black forest had effect on me, no doubt, yet I was not aware of any fear and shrinking of the heart. My mission was to a tribe still at peace, who only needed to be assured that we were also friendly. The danger did not lie with the Wyandots, but with those stray raiding parties from other hostile tribes whom we might encounter by chance along the way. The Wyandots' the recurrence of that name brought back instantly the recollection of the young girl just left behind at Fort Harmar. I endeavored to cast the memory aside, to think of other things, yet she would not leave me, refused to be blotted out. At last I surrendered to her presence, seeing again her face in the darkness, and listening to the soft caress of her voice. I was not by nature a dreamer, and had ever been slow to make new friendships. Yet I could not drive from me a dull faith that we were destined to meet again. I even hoped. There was no lingering indifference in my heart; however I might condemn myself for a fool thus to hold her in memory. I could not break away. I suspected everything—that she was a light-o'-love, an adventuress, one unworthy serious thought. She had deceived Harmar and attempted to deceive me, to make me her dupe. That she was really French and a daughter of the frontier, was beyond question, but I hesitated to believe the rest—that she was also Indian. There was no testimony to this in either face or manner. Someway I cast the possibility from me, as though it was a thing accurst. I would not believe that, even if she swore to it. I recalled the clear cheeks flushed with health, the slender, agile form, the dark hair and eyes, the soft voice with laughter rippling in it, and could not connect her with wigwam and council fire. A squaw! a Wyandot! I laughed the thought away indignantly, yet angry at the remembrance that she had actually tried to make me believe so. And why? So I would take her with me, of course. Yet, if it were not true, what reason could she have for desiring to go? To be sure, the French settlers of the Illinois country, and Vincennes as well, were hand and glove with the savages. No doubt, she would feel safe there, perhaps had friends, for it was well known there were Frenchmen in every tribe—squaw-men, scarcely less barbarian than the redskins among whom they lived. I had heard of such again and again with war parties, heartless as the most ruthless raiders, and occasionally leaders of the murderous, thieving bands. It was hard to associate her with such renegades, yet this explanation was fare more likely than that she was herself of Indian blood. Indeed, she might know such in friendship—have met them innocently enough at Vincennes or Kaskaskia—and yet not be contaminated They were simply her people, hunters and traders, making their homes in Indian camps, but otherwise respectable enough. And what more natural than that she should seek them? No matter the reason for her being at Fort Harmar; her one object now was to get away, and it mattered little whether the escape was made down the river or through the woods. In either direction were friends—her own people.

Convinced this must be the explanation, this the real key to her strange conduct, I lay there, staring at the dark forest slipping silently past, and listened again to every word she had spoken, recalled every expression of her eyes as they had met mine. Slowly it dawned upon my consciousness that she was more to me already than any woman before had ever been. I felt a fierce longing to turn back, to find here again, to force her to confess the whole truth with her own lips. I had to struggle with myself to remain silent. No! my duty lay to the northward: the lives of hundreds of innocent women and children depended on my mission. Whether or not the swing of events ever brought us together again, now I must forget, and go on. Yet my feeling was not wholly one of despair; something seemed to assure me that out of that wide sweep of wilderness we would find each other again; that destiny never meant to keep us apart. Her threat to go with Girty impressed me not at all; if I even recalled it, it was only to be as quickly forgotten. I could not, would not associate the two together. But I meant to find her, for she could not disappear utterly, and I repeated over and over again. "Rene D'Auvray."

"It was a boy's dream, perhaps, yet companioned with me all through the long hours of the night. Only as the gray dawn brightened the east, yielding form to the forest-shrouded banks, did I again arouse myself to a realization of where we were, and the perils of our journey.

CHAPTER IX.

The Indian Country.

The paddlers were still steadily at their task, the Indians keeping their tireless stroke, but the soldier plainly exhibiting evidence of fatigue. Brady sat silent in the bow, his eyes on the water ahead. We were hemmed in by wilderness, the narrow stream bordered by great forest trees, with branches overhanging the current and huge roots projecting from the mossy banks.

There was little or no underbrush; indeed, as the light grew stronger, the vista stretched far away between the gnarled tunks of oak and hickory to where the land rose in low bluff. It was a sombre scene of gray and green coloring, save that here and there were clusters of wild flowers yielding a brighter hue of blue and yellow to the dull blackground. The silence was profound, the river noiseless, except as the waters occasionally foamed over some obstacle in their path, or murmured softly about the sharp prow of the canoe. High up above the early morning air fluttered the leaves, yet so gently that no sound of rustling reached me. The wods themselves were desolate, apparently uninhabited, without even a fleeting wild animal to break their loneliness.

I sat up, rubbing my cramped limbs, and stared down the forest aisles, impressed by the sombreness of our surroundings, yet with every faculty aroused. The Dutchman's languid movements and the perspiration streaming down his face told of a hard night's work.

"Put her into the bank there, boys, to the right," I commanded. "Beyond the roots of that big oak. We'll breakfast, and then rest awhile."

This was accomplished with a sweep of the paddles, and we stepped ashore, the Indians drawing the light canoe well up into the mud. Brady stamping about to restore circulation. Schultz collapsed in his seat, and I stopped to shake him.

"Tired, man? Move about and you'll feel better."

"Mein Gott," he moaned, rolling his eyes up at me imploringly. "I vos mos' ded mit der tir-ness. Mein feet von't move altready."

"Oh, yes, they will—come on now. I thought you were a paddler, Schultz," and I helped him to stand, gripping one arm tightly. "Look at the Indians; they are seeking firewood already."

"Yah, maybe they do dot, but mine legs was all cramped mit de boat. It could not be."

That the man's limbs were cramped, and useless, was evident by his effort to step forward, while the expression on his round, honest face implored mercy. The fellow had performed a hard night's work, and his plight appealed to my sympathy.

"That will be all right, Schultz," I said kindly. "I'll help you ashore, and you can rest awhile, until you feel better. I'll do the cooking this morning.

His eyes followed my movements like those of a grateful dog. That was a day of iron discipline in the army, not only as a legacy of the great war just closed, but because of the worthless nature of the recruits dispatched to the frontier. It was probable the man had never before received a word of consideration from an officer, and now could scarcely credit his own ears. No doubt he had rather expected to be roundly cursed, and driven to his work, regardless of the pain he was suffering. I could read his surprise in the puzzled expression of his face, as he clung to a tree, kicking his feet against the roots to restore circulation to the benumbed limbs. His odd appearance, now that I observed him more closely by daylight, amused me. He was short, and broad, not fat, for he seemed all muscle, but built with a peculiar squareness, more like a stunted pillar than the ordinary form of a man. He was straight up and down, with short, thick neck, supporting a round red face, his light hair cropped short, and standing out like so many bristles, his blue eyes small and wide apart, with broad nose, decidedly pug, and ears that stood straight out from his head. It was a stolid, yet pugnacious countenance, exhibiting some sense of humor, yet securely veiling any suspicion of intelligence in its possessor. The man impressed me as almost a fool, and I wondered why he had been selected for such a journey.

"I remember seeing you before, Schultz," I said, stirring the fire into blaze. "Brown's company?"

"I vas mit Captain Brown," he rumbled, with big mouth endeavoring to smile. "I vork mit the kitchen."

"Oh, I see, detailed as cook. You are not a recruit then?"

"It was for five year I serve mit der army—ever since I come to dis countries. I enlist maybe der second day I land, for I vas soldier before dot."

"You mean you had served in Holland?"

He nodded.

"Dot vos so," solemnly, his eyes expressionless. "I like dot soldiering, but not vot de kind you do here. Maybe you let me do dot now? I vos all right, altready," and he moved forward stiffly, but determined.

"See, I show you how it vos done quick."

To Be Continued.

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7661—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 32 in. waist measure. This skirt has a slightly raised waistline, to give it the roomy character necessary for convenience, the inserted side sections are a feature. Serge, broadcloth or gabardine can be used to make this skirt.

7627—Child's Dress.

This little frock has a deep shoulder yoke in front and a plain back. The lower part of the front is plain and there is a band closing. The high neck is finished with a small turn-over collar and a cuff edges the sleeves, whether long or short. They are also gathered a little at the shoulder. The skirt is made with a panel front and is side pleated all around.

The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

7681—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

This dress is practical and easy to make. Serge or taffeta can be used to make the dress. The closing is at the back and the one piece gathered skirt is attached to a guimpe. Long or short sleeves may be used.

7628—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

This garment, made of a perfectly square piece of material, with a cross cut for an opening at the neck. The edges, in turning back, form revers and the slope of the sides is completed by turning up little pointed ends on each arm. A ribbon holds in the front and back and binds all edges. The pattern is cut in one size only.

7609—Girls' Dress.

This frock is slipped on over the head, the neck being cut down in front to make the opening large enough. The front is in panel form and the sides and back are plain, held in by a loose belt. A flat collar finishes the neck and turnback cuffs edge the short sleeves. The style is excellent both for wash materials and for light weight woolens. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7675—Ladies' Apron.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Chambray, gingham, linen and any of the pretty percales may be used for this simple apron with the edges finished with braid banding. The apron closes at the back and has a three gored skirt.

7667—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. This design, with its "V" neck on a gracefully full blouse, has two plaits at the shoulder edge of the side fronts. Sleeves may be made in long or short style. The skirt is threegored, a novelty pocket is stitched at either side and buttons generously trim the garment from neck opening to hem.

7587—Boys' Blouse.

Very mannish in style, this blouse is long enough to tuck into the trousers and may have the lower edge left plain and straight or gathered on a tape or an elastic. The front closing may be in coat style or with a band and the neck may have a permanent soft collar or a band. There is a deep yoke in the back across the shoulders and the material is full below it.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Tomorrow's clouds cannot obscure today's blue sky.

Henry Ford has some misgivings concerning the capacity of Americans for self-government. Henry, it will be remembered, admitted having voted only three times in 31 years.

Work is never well done if it can be done better.

To change human nature, if such a thing were possible, would take much of the fun out of life.

Some Democrat in the audience sucks a lemon every time President Wilson tries to play the cornet.

Now you can see for yourself what has happened to tradition. As a weather prophet the groundhog is about as reliable as a pair of fur-top shoes.

Newspapers tell of a man who tried to make love to one hundred and twenty girls at the same time. Brighter men than he have rocked boats.

The President has received a bald eagle. Well, bald eagles specialize in sharp notes.

A Cincinnati school teacher told her pupils that George Washington was human, like the rest of us. The board of education hasn't fired her yet.

When a wife has all the religion it is no more than fair that the husband should have the rheumatism.

An objection to adopting a pig as a pet, as the New Orleans society girl has done, is that by the time one has learned to love it the darling will have developed into a hog.

No woman should take a man's name in vain.

Thomas Edison would just as soon see a man with a revolver as a boy with a cigaret. Always there is a chance that the revolver isn't loaded.

Before us is a photograph of America's "ideal girl," who has been selected from a thousand for sculptural purposes. While her weight and measurements are almost identical with those of the Venus de Milo, we note with sadness that on her left foot there is what seems to be a bunion.

Jane Addams says the Ford peace party accomplished its mission. If its mission was to make the world smile, Miss Addams is right.

To take a firm stand on almost any important question President Wilson finds it necessary first to put his foot on a Democratic neck.

When a congressman begins to think more of the welfare of his country than his chances of reelection he is on the way to statesmanship.

Preparedness hasn't brought war to Switzerland.

Vice President Marshall may consider the statement that he is harmless as partisan abuse.

We have a silly notion that the reason the Venus de Milo has no arms is because the sculptor didn't think much of her elbows.

It is interesting to read about the day dreams of this or that great man coming true, after years of hard work, but one never hears of the many dreams that fail to materialize.

As soon as a man gets old enough to know that he doesn't know it all he becomes less critical.

Seeing a robin is nothing. One must feel it—it's an emotion.

A New York girl, in a sweet letter, proposed to a man, was accepted, and they were married. Then she ran away making a black splotch on the leap year record.

Well, we are learning. It is possible that a Young Turk may be an old cuss.

The founders of the American government understood human nature. And they knew it wouldn't change.

That young prize fighter who prays for success in the ring backs up his petitions with all the cleverness and energy he possesses. His is the right system of praying.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of dyestuffs, one sees a red nose here and there.

"The electric milking machine is said to be not wholly satisfactory in its operation." Probably because it doesn't wear a sunbonnet and sing a love song.

Seeing that the President is starting up a dark alley, Mr. Bryan comes out of the amen corner with a brick in either hand.

Mount Lassen has commenced to erupt again. How fortunate that the old spouter is not a member of congress.

Henry Ford's money doesn't talk; it drools.

Guess most of us are too proud to love our enemies.

Lillian Russell says she jumps out of bed every morning, runs to the window and says: "Good morning, God!" Which seems a much better way of beginning the day than finding fault with the weather.

Darning socks is hereditary.

Declaring in one sentence that "God takes care of the United States," Colonel Zimmerman says in another that America has won all her wars by accident. Puzzle: Make the two statements dovetail.

All is clear now. It is when he is licked that the "unspeakable Turk" has nothing to say.

NO TIME FOR DIFFERENCES

Whatever personal opinion may be, it is the imperative duty of every American to uphold the policies of the administration at Washington in times of national crisis. The people, as a whole, have chosen Woodrow Wilson as their chief executive. And so long as he holds his high office the people, as a whole, must stand solidly by him in his dealings with foreign powers.

The President has made many mistakes in his policies, both foreign and domestic. There is no shadow of doubt about that. He will have many things to explain when he seeks a re-election—many more things, The Blade believes, than he can explain satisfactorily. But in times of stress, in an hour of national crisis such as confronts the country today, there should be no word said, no deed done, that can weaken to the slightest degree the solid front the nation must present to the world when national honor and credit and standing are at stake.

The time for adjusting internal affairs and settling partisan differences is near at hand. There is to be enough and more of that sort of thing between now and November. But all such considerations must give way instantly when foreign complications arise. There must be no politics and no partisanship when the country confronts the courts of the nations.

Right or wrong, the United States must meet the world a united people.

A LESSON FROM ABROAD

Universal military training has been of enormous value to Germany quite apart from the fact that it gave Germany an incomparable defense.

The Germans have not been an athletic race. Through military training they received the benefit of a universal system of athletics. They are not a people who care for strenuous outdoor games. But in military training they received the advantages which flow from outdoor sports. The physique of the German people has noticeably altered for the better in the last generation. The general health has been improved. The vitality of the new-born has been increased. The army training has done more than anything else to spread the knowledge of hygiene and proper living to every corner of the empire. It has done more than anything else to knit a score of states, principalities and kingdoms into one homogeneous empire. Without their previous army training, the workers could not have maintained the high discipline of their labor organizations, nor could the Social-Democratic party, the strongest force for progress in Germany, have kept its ranks intact against the terrific assaults of the hereditary governing class.

A system of military training after the German scheme is both undesirable and impracticable for this country. But if we can adopt a system which will provide the training for all and yet preserve the volunteer system for war, we will be advantaged enormously in the matters of physique, democratization and national spirit while still preserving our traditions. Such systems have been proposed. They should be given the most earnest consideration.

PUT MARRIAGE ON CASH BASIS

Most of the young women students of the University of Minnesota will not consent to marry unless the prospective husband earns at least $1,600 a year.

This is an average figure. The range is from $800 to $10,000. Through the college newspaper, the women students recently were asked: "How much salary must a man receive before you would consent to marry?"

One girl wrote: "What is money to me? Give me a true, loving husband and a cottage!" The majority, however, entertained no such romantic views.

Statistics show that the average man wage-earner's income is not more than $15 a week, which is less than half of sixteen hundred. Many earn less. So, apparently, while these Minnesota girls may not marry just for money, it is evident that they are going to act upon the suggestion of the canny Scot, that the possession of money at least would 'na harm them.

In addition to the cash requirement, it is reported, a majority of the college girls insisted that their husbands must be good dancers. But never a word said they about educational or moral qualifications.

"Show us the cash and a good time," they demanded, in effect.

OUTBREAK IN BERLIN

While definite conclusions cannot be reached because the information is so meagre and conflicting, there is ground for more than a suspicion that the German government is having considerable trouble at home. The latest intimation of it comes in the following cablegram by way of Amsterdam:

It is learned that a serious outbreak occurred in Berlin three days ago. Cavalry charged the crowd and in the fight which ensued, more than 100 persons were killed.

Ordinarily, an occurrence of this kind would be flashed to the world immediately, and in fullest detail. In war time, with every means of ordinary communication controlled and censored by the German government, it is to be expected that news of this character will be suppressed if possible.

This particular item of information is not official; not authoritative. It may be exaggerated, or understated, or it may have no foundation in fact. However, so many unofficial dispatches indicating trouble have filtered out, that there is reasonable ground for the belief that they are true at least in part.

FEBRUARY PREMIUM.

A list of 81 names, the largest received during the month of February, came from a West Virginia worker. He will receive his premium watch at an early date.

SEES POSSIBLE GOOD FROM WAR

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, has vision of a new internationalism as an ultimate result of the war in Europe. Addressing the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association convention in Detroit recently, President Butler said:

It is blind, unthinking fanaticism hurling the nations of Europe against one another today.

I have the faith to believe that the world is going to profit by its present dire experiences and that we are going forward to a time when men shall work together, plan together and play together, regardless of the too restricted, narrow views of nationality that prevailed in the past.

If we learn the lesson of the war, it will act as a great purifier of thought and aspiration, and we, and all people, will go forward, not to a nationalism, but to a new internationalism, such as the world has never seen.

Many barriers in the way of a great brotherhood of men already have been broken down. Business men, in ruthless and merciless competition a few years ago, now have their commerce clubs, manufacturers and merchants' associations, real estate boards and many other organizations in which much of the effort put forth is for the general, rather than the individual good.

Churches are hacking down the thorny hedges of sectarianism and denominationalism, to a large extent, and are working together in federations and other interdenominational organizations, forgetting old-time narrow prejudices, rivalries and jealousies.

President Butler's prediction is broadly optimistic, but, if fulfilled, it will, after all, be only a continuation, an expansion, the broadest development of the trend of the best thought and effort in America today.

If the war of fanaticism and greed results as prophesied by President Butler, the world will receive the greatest possible compensation for the slaughter and ruin it has suffered.

RAILROADS ASK GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Representatives of great railroad corporations who asserted a few years ago that government control, or regulation, could mean nothing short of ruin, are now clamoring for government control. A dispatch from Washington says:

"Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railway executives' advisory committee, representing eighty-four per cent of the railroads of the country, today asked the house interstate commerce committee to bring all activities of the railroads under purely federal control."

Mr. Trumbull is quoted: "The interstate commerce commission is altogether too modest in its powers." This is a radical change of viewpoint. Not very long ago, railroad magnates were protesting that the commission exercised altogether too much power.

The point, of course, is that the railroads want "purely" federal control. Obviously, this would mean that government regulations would supplant all state regulatory laws, at least so far as interstate traffic is concerned. Railroad officials say that it costs them unnecessary millions to comply with both federal and state laws. Train equipment, train crews, length of trains and many other things pertaining to railroad operation are variously regulated by the states. Doubtless it is difficult for the companies to operate and conduct trains crossing several state lines in such manner that all the laws, some of which may conflict, can be obeyed.

Even under both federal and state regulations, the railroads are prospering as they have not prospered before in years. Most of the existing regulations were fought by the companies, either in state legislatures or in congress.

But it does seem that there is some logic and force to the argument now being presented to congress. The railroads are willing to play the game now with the representatives of the people and their request that some of the conflicting rules be harmonized seems reasonable.

LOSSES THAT MAY HELP.

Some American war-order companies that accepted contracts for munitions at seemingly high and profitable prices, are collapsing.

This information is made public by the Treasury Department. The explanation is that the companies failed to allow sufficient margin for the tremendous increase in prices of raw material.

At this flood tide of prosperity, the collapse of a few war-order companies cannot affect industrial conditions generally in an adverse way.

With the cessation of the manufacture of so much destructive material, there is almost certain to be a corresponding increase in the output of machinery, ships, railroad equipment and other constructive and useful articles.

Large industries all over the country are hampered by inability to obtain raw material in sufficient quantities, yet they are running day and night shifts on account of the scarcity of labor.

Some Toledo companies have refuesd war orders. They have plenty of orders on their books for wares and implements that are really useful.

Women have been known to sneer in memory of old Adam, yet he never notified the dry goods stores not to trust his wife.

CITIZENS PART IN PREPAREDNESS.

With discussion of national preparedness ramifying into almost every possible angle of the subject, there have been made several interesting suggestions as to how civilians might aid the government in war.

Two of these suggestions relate particularly to owners and crews of yachts and owners of automobiles. Regular army officers at San Francisco have endorsed a plan, proposed by a Spanish veteran, to organize a civilian automobile corps to transport troops rapidly. Steps are being taken to form the first unit of the corps and it is expected that maneuvers will begin soon.

The organization of yacht owners into United States Power Squadrons has progressed much farther. In several cities squadrons have been formed and the Navy Department has roceognized the value of the movement. The members must pass a rigid examination in navigation, the rules of the road and knowledge of their local waters. It is proposed to man scout boats, tenders, dispatch boats and improvised torpedo boats with members of this organization, whose skill in the management of small boats and their intimate knowledge of local waters should be of peculiar value to the government. The organization adds zest, also, to the sport of yachting.

The training which members of the proposed automobile and power boat fleets will receive, surely will be beneficial and pleasurable to them and patriotism will be stimulated, whether the government ever gets any further substantial benefit out of it or not.

In California a rainmaker is being sued by his former patrons for causing low in a hole.

Mexico's hemp crop is a failure, but there are plenty of solid walls to back the bandits up against.

MUST SEE IN THE DARK

Soldiers Are Trained to Discern Enemies in Darkness.

Soldiers are trained to see in the dark. When in training it is impressed upon a soldier that the ability to see in the dark increases with practice. It is found that on open level ground a standing man in khaki can be seen on an ordiary dark night at about 12 yards, on a starlight night 24 yards, and on a moonlight night, with the moon behind the observer, 50 yards. When the moon is behind the person looked at, the limit of vision is about 100 yards.

A column of fours moving toward the observer can be seen on an ordinary dark night at about 18 yards distance; when starlight, at about 40 yards; with the moon behind the observer, 120 vards, and about 140 yards when the moon is behind the men looked at.

Soldiers are trained to judge distances up to 1,000 yards. Eight hundred yards is fixed as the limit for the rank and file, because it is found that the most expert shots rarely hit a small target such as a prone figure at distances over 800 yards, even when the range is known.

The standard of accuracy in our service requires that the mean error for trained soldiers in judging distances within 800 yards range should not exceed 100 yards.

Sunday School

THE LARGER VISION

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 12 Is: "Heroes and Martyrs of Faith."—Hebrews 11:1:12:2.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The timeliness of the present Sunday school lesson is almost uncanny. It could not be more appropriate if it had been planned yesterday. The clearest light on the world war is shed by this old book which is eternally contemporaneous. None of the many utterances on the present Armenian massacre can match this passage from the Book of Hebrews. In an hour when the church most needs a tonic for faith we have this sublime study, re-enforced by the daily news from the churches in Asia.

Every nation in Europe is at the present moment giving the world a lesson in faith, and in the reality and supremacy of the invisible things. They live by faith, the faith of their people in the spiritual qualities of their country. This faith and vision, which commonly passes by the name of patriotism, is a vaster and more vital thing than most of the world realizes. It has made over the life of the older nations of Europe. They are being saved by faith. Millions of men have dared death in the trenches because of this larger vision. Economists may sneer at sentiment as futile and emotional — I read such an article an hour ago — but it still rules the world. In the largest meaning of the phrase, we are always being saved by faith.

That truth is written in all history, and never more clearly so than today, but it is pre-eminently the message of the experience of the Christian church. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even your faith." When the inspired writer of the Letter to the Hebrews wanted a perfect example of faith, he turned to the experience of the church. Do you want more faith? Then read the Bible more, for the principle has been clearly stated: "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." There is no cure for faltering faith like the old story of how the faith of the fathers has enabled frail girls, little children and aged men to bear witness to their Christ and His sufficiency.

The Greatest Victories.

Mr. Materialist says to the young lover: "You are only chasing a dream." Yet that "dream," that intangible, inexplicable spiritual quality called love, has glorified existence and wrought more wonders than science. To the statesman Mr. Materialist says: "Be practical; idealism is all well enough to talk about at election time, but it is practical self-interest that rules the world." To the patriot he says: "Governments are controlled only by economic causes. All this talk about the flag is sheer buncombe." And to the sociologist he says: "Altruism is absurd. Human nature is human nature and will be to the end."

"You poor blind fool," answers the man of faith, "can you not look around you and behind you, and see that it is faith, and only faith, that has given us all that is great in human life." Or, as a better answer, let us quote the wonderful analysis and vindication of faith, with its appeal to history, which constitutes the present lesson:

"Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. And what shall I more say? for the time would fail me to tell of Gideon, and of Barak, and of Samson, and of Jephthah; of David also, and Samuel, and of the prophets; who, through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens. Women received their dead raised to life again; and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection, and others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented, of whom the world was not worthy; they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth. And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect. Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

Vision and Victory.

Faith is a force. That is clear, if anything is, from this great New Testament passage. They who see the invisible conquer the visible. Spiritual qualities give a person "the strength of ten." "Where there is no vision the people perish." Is it not manifest to all observing persons that the "preparedness" most needed today by nations is the preparedness of the seeing heart? Once let the spiritual impulses of the people be stirred deeply, so that they may perceive the real nature of the national problems which this new day has brought, and they will inevitably do whatever else is necessary to be done. "Lord increase our faith," and our works will then takt care of themselves.

When the Christian church has been lowest in estate and highest in faith she has had most power in the world. Her days of greatest weakness have been when she has trusted most to her temporal power and material wealth. The martyr church has always been a mighty church. Out of weakness she has been made strong by faith. When filled with faith and empty of goods the church has gone everywhere conquering. Faith foils failure.

Like so much of the Bible, this eleventh chapter of Hebrews is left unfinished. The roll of faith's heroes was called only down to the date of writing. It has been added to through all the centuries since. This is a continued story, and the final installment will be issued in heaven. To "know fully" the stories of faith will be one of the joys of the glory land.

Before our eyes, although we have been sinfully indifferent to it, has been enacted one of the great experiences of witness-bearing and martyrdom. Armenia's sufferings for the sake of the name deserve to be written as a supplement to the present lesson. All the forms of persecution enumerated in the Book of Hebrews, and then others still more dreadful, have been endured by the whole Armenian nation, with more than half a million martyrdoms to its credit within the past year.

Accepting the Evidence.

A familiar and oft misunderstood passage occurs in this Sunday school lesson. In our Bibles it begins a new chapter; but very wisely the lesson committee incorporates it in the same paragraph with the preceding chapter. After reciting the long roll of heroes of faith and their achievements and characteristics, the writer draws this conclusion:

"Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us"—the sin of unbelief—"and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."

Millions of readers have assumed that the "witnesses" are the persons who are looking at us, those among whom we live. On the contrary. The word is used in its legal sense of those who bear testimony. The witnesses who are to be taken into account are not our neighbors, but this long line of testifiers enumerated in the preceding chapter. These are the persons whose testimony we are asked to accept. They bear witness to the supremacy and power of faith. The appeal is to the reasonable mind that is willing to accept proof. Here are a notable company of men and women, historical characters, who have put faith to the test and have found it victorious.

The idea will bear amplification. There is all the contrast in the world between the real meaning of this familiar passage and the way it is often misunderstood. We take too greatly into consideration the opinions of those nearest us. We are afraid of "what they say." Mrs. Grundy is queen of the world. Fear of popular ridicule and disfavor is the animating motive of many. We may be sure that the Bible would never appeal to so ignoble a principle. Faith is not to be grounded on any popular verdict. Instead, the Book of Hebrews turns the reader's thoughts back to the oldest scriptures. "Faith comes . . . by the Word of God." A primary lesson of the present study is that faith is to be found and fortified in the scriptures themselves.

With the Goal in Sight.

The story was told recently to a friend of how the longest run on the Princeton football field was made; and the narrator was the player himself. "I could hear the other man coming behind me—thump, thump, thump. I cannot tell you how great the temptation was to look back over by shoulder to see how near the man was to me. But I knew that if I should look back I would be lost. My only hope lay in keeping my eyes steadfastly on the goal in front of me and doing my utmost to reach that."

That football player did not know it, but he was putting into the words of a modern experience the principle laid down in this great treatise on faith: "Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him"—note that here again the same principle operates—"endured the Cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the Throne of God."

It is the eye of vision that gives power to the feet of faith. They who greatly see, greatly dare, and greatly do. The Christian life, often likened to a race, is to be won only by keeping in view the Christ who is the beginning and the perfecter of faith. They to whom Christ is most real find faith most easy. Contemplation of Him and of His call and character, creates the faith that conquers. In the fullest significance of the phrase, all men of faith are, like Abraham, "friends of God." Out of that intimacy grows the faith that "overcomes the world."

D'Annunzio, Italian Poet, Is Injured by Airship

Rome, March 1.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, the great Italian poet who was injured in an aeroplane accident and taken to a hospital in Venice, is said to be in no immediate danger, but he may lose his right eye as a result of the mishap.

(The Italian poet, Gabriele D'Annunzio, took a prominent part in the popular agitation which preceded the declaration of war by Italy on Austria in May, 1915. He volunteered for service and was appointed lieutenant in the army and has taken part in a number of aeroplane flights over the cities of Trieste and Trent, during which he dropped leaflets into the cities with messages of encouragement to the residents of Italian origin.)

Scientist Seeks Solution of Problem of World's End

Whether the Clock of the Universe, When Once Run Down, Can Be Wound Up Again, Is the Subject of Speculative Research by Sir Oliver Lodge of England, Who Is Writing a Series of Articles on It.

For a century science has assumed that the clock of the universe is slowly running down; that with the ultimate dissipation of heat the cosmos must come to the stillness of everlasting death.

This is reasoned from two propositions: First, that since the universe had a beginning, it must have an end; and, second, that the transference of energy is accompanied by ever increasing dimunition.

Now comes Sir Oliver Lodge, the noted English physicist, with a series of articles in the London Observer, in which he seeks a way out.

Briefly, Sir Oliver's inquiry is whether there may be a new impulse of creation—whether, as the universe once was created, it may be recreated—whether the clock may be wound up again.

The scientist's prominence fits him for the discussion of what must be regarded as a more daring journey into the realm of scientific speculation than any previous investigator has essayed.

The following is an excerpt from Sir Oliver's first article, made by the Kansas City Star;

ANY series of operations which trend always in one direction, without recovery, would appear to be of finite duration. And a finite process is one which points to some kind of a beginning and to some kind of an end—not, indeed, an end of matter or of energy in itself, but of the possibility of useful or interesting activity as characterizes the present mighty epoch of billions of ages in which we live. The permissible period of activity is admittedly immense—greatly beyond all conception; but however long its duration the law of the dissipation of energy suggests—or, as some would say, insists—that it is not infinite, that the cosmos as at present constituted must have had a beginning and must come to an end, and that in order to wind up again a fresh Fiat or creative power is necessary. However consonant with religious views such a proposition may be it would constitute a remarkable discovery if it can be regarded as irrefragably established on purely scientific, and, so to speak, mechanical grounds.

Blaze of Running Down Energy.

Energy is only available when it can be transformed and transferred. Work may be done when it passes from one body to another, not otherwise. A typical case of transference and transformation is when the energy of a bent bow is transfered to an arrow, and at the same time transformed from elastic stress into visible motion. Another is when the energy of a falling hammerhead is employed to drive a nail, or sound a bell, or explode a detonator. Another is when the locked-up energy of cordite is released and transferred to a bullet. In every case of activity there is transfer from one body to another, and likewise change of energy form from one mode of manifestation to another. Strain to motion, motion to heat or sound, chemical affinity to motion and sound and light.

We are living in a blaze of running down energy, like creatures living in the midst of or just behind a waterfall; they have only to put out the merest mill wheel into the stream in order to utilize it.

But suppose the waterfall dries up, suppose the sun gets cold—then all this activity must cease, and the earth and all the other planets of our family must become dull, stagnant and lifeless. Now the blaze of the sun is by no means likely to last forever.

More Dark Stars Than Bright.

There are believed to be many more dark stars in the sky than bright ones The sun at present is one of the bright ones—that is to say, like many others it is in its period of blazing activity; but that period, it would seem, must certainly come to an end. The cooling down may be 20 million years hence, or it may be at some other date, but the pouring out of energy cannot go on forever, any more than a monitor can fire shot and shell for an indefinite period without recharging. Hence, as regards the earth and the solar system, the fate of death after a lifetime of activity seems to be its most probable destiny.

And if we trace the history backward in the other direction, the gradual birth and growth of our solar system into its present form from a revolving nebula is a fairly thinkable process, concerning only the details of which are there important differences of opinion.

But the fate of the earth or of the solar system is a very different thing from the fate of the cosmos. The gradual death of a planet, like the gradual death of a tree or any other organism, is a thing that seems natural and reasonable enough. The death of the whole existing order of things is quite a different and far more portentous conclusion, if it is forced upon us.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, ENGLISH SCIENTIST, WHO SPECULATES ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A RE-CREATION OF THE UNIVERSE.

VARIETIES

Hides of sea lions are being used for leather by Canadians.

Beethoven composed some of his greatest works when he was deaf.

Copenhagen has prohibited the wearing of unprotected hatpins by women in street cars.

A new fishhook has prongs along its shank to hold live bait with a minimum of injury.

The Lakes of Killarney are thought to have been once the site of a large and populous city.

The longest will on record was made by a Gloucester engineer and contained 26,000 words.

It costs Great Britain on an average $1,500 a year for each man in the regular army at present.

According to a London chemist, the surest way to determine the age of a picture is to analyze the pigments.

Emperor Franz Josef possesses an opal for which he once refused an offer of $250,000. It weighs 17 ounces.

More than half of Sweden is covered by forests, only Finland having a greater proportionate area of timber.

In Great Britain a billion is reckoned as a million million. In the United States it is only a thousand millions.

Last season was the greatest in the history of the Yellowstone park, as 45,000 visitors passed through the place.

In a German city garbage is collected, treated by a drying process and mixed with molasses to form cattle feed.

Montana's record production of silver last year put that state in first place among the silver-producing states.

To tell the size of a hat, hatters add together the number of inches in the long and short diameter and divided by two.

British midshipmen are promoted to the rank of sublieutenant after three years if their examinations are satisfactory.

The largest flower in the world grows in Sumatra. It measures about a yard across and weighs, roughly, 15 pounds.

The rivers of the earth carry 6,500 cubic miles of water into the sea each year. This means a column 10 miles square and 65 miles high.

Aluminum production in the United States totaled 80,000,000 pounds last year, against 15,000,000 pounds in 1914 and only 83 pounds in 1883.

The limit of the carrying power of thunder is about 15 miles, while 9 miles is not regarded as far for the sound of a big battle to travel.

More than 10,000 miles of macadam roads have been ordered built in Afghanistan since the ruler of that country became the owner of an automobile.

Cattle breeding in the west is dying out, and, like the cowboy and the thrilling roundup, is going to the scrap-heap. The fencing of land is the cause.

Sublime porte literally means "high gate." It is the principal entrance to the seraglio at Constantinople, and is the place from which the imperial edicts are issued.

Vice-Consul P. R. Josselyn, at Canton, has been informed that the Chinese government is about to open an aviation school at Canton for which it will need several machines.

Seaweed offers a prolific source of fuel oil when present supplies are exhausted, according to an English scientist, who has obtained seven gallons from a ton of vegetable matter.

Those who expect to live until 2916 have cause for worry, scientists having found that by then the world's capacity as regards population will have been reached, a total of 5,000,000,000.

In Islesboro, Me., a deed to real estate has just been brought to light that has been unrecorded for 127 years. Some surveyors needed the deed and found it in the house of the property owners.

It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in this country from the depredations of insects and rodents alone is $10,000,000,000—about $1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Miss Mary Hook, of Alpharetta, Ga., has a large hickory nut which has been a cherished possession of her family with engravings made with a penknife in 1731 by William Kendrick, one of her ancestors.

During the ten years preceeding the outbreak of the war, while Great Britain was paying off its debt, Germany and Austria-Hungary between them increased their national debts by the enormous sum of about $4,500,000,000.

The Avenue de Sofia, Paris, is only fifty meters long, but the French, who have taken an easily understood dislike to matters Bulgarian, cannot to have it changed. This has already been done for the Rue d'Allemagne and Rue de Berlin.

A Brazilian doctor, in this country to study snake poisons and try to find an antidote for each, has already achieved one successful treatment, his patient being an employe of the Bronx zoological park, whom a rattlesnake had bitten.

Maine could supply names in history as tongue-twisting as most of the European battlefields, for example: Annabessacook, Hauneg-Beg, Eggemoggin, Kakadjo, Mattanscontis, Mattawankeag, Oquossoc, Pattergumpus, Wytopitlock.

Joseph Denise, of Dayton, O., who claims to be champion trolley conductor of America, has ridden 1,212,000 miles in street cars, made ten trips a day for ewenty-two years, with 4,356,000 stops, and collected $1,500,000 for his company in fares.

Robert Latham Owen, junior United States senator from Oklahoma, is of Indian descent, his mother, as the senator relates in his biographical sketch printed in the Congressional Directory, having been "Narcissa Chisholm of the Cherokee nation."

Experiments with American cotton seed in Bermuda are proving so satisfactory that it is quite likely future purchases will be made from California rather than from Teneriffe, Canary islands, which hitherto has been the exclusive source of seed for Bermuda.

De Tvende Brodre, a Danish windjammer, which is in commission and doing a brick business, is 129 years old, was built in 1786, and no doubt carried food to England during the Napoleon wars, just as she is doing now, notwithstanding all this talk about the freedom of the seas.

North Dakota, besides its Devil's lake, its bad lands and its tremendous stretches of absolutely worthless scenery, is chief producer in this country of three grains: Spring wheat, flax and barley. It also is bounded on the straight up by the swiftest moving fresh air in North America.

The PEACE PAGE

THE HOPE BOX

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Margery Best has been visiting her cousin, Hester Hastings, up north in the big, growing town. Margery has come back home to Barnville, Tenn., with some new, extravagant ideas.

"But they're all inward," she tells her Aunt Eliza, with whom she makes her home. "I know we can't do the things those girls did."

Margery was speaking with reference to the approaching marriage of Rena Long. Rena had been engaged right after her graduation from a northern college last year, and is to be married after Easter. It has been an exciting experience to the six most intimate friends of Rena's, young girls who have grown up together, have played together or ridden horseback through the town woods. The first girl to become an object of deeply interested attention.

Aunt Eliza, at Rena's suggestion, had given an announcement party, though why it was necessary she did not know, since everybody in town knew it before it was given. Then Rena had begun her linen chest, and everybody had made something for it into it for the bride's housekeeping. Old Mrs. Long, the village who had known Rena's parents when they were children, had knitted washcloths and dishcloths. The mothers had helped with the fine linen, and the girls had embroidered, stitching into each piece loving thoughts for their friend's future.

Margery had interfered with this, contributing to the chest. She had decided not to spend so much had been given for the wedding already. She and Aunt Eliza were having quite a time to decide upon their present.

"I want to give a luncheon," said Margery, "a real bride's luncheon, since I went to up north. But that's all."

"Whatever you can," said Aunt Eliza. "We can give a good tasting, pretty luncheon that the girls will enjoy."

"All right, let's plan it," and Margery took on a hopeful expression once more.

"In the first place," Aunt Eliza suggested, "let us see if we have our pretty table cloth and napkins in order."

They went to a closet off the dining room and found the linen, as expected, in readiness.

"Then after we'll have to clean," Margery said, and there they carried it to the kitchen and made it bright. Next day Margery invited the girls of the bridal party, six lifelong friends, and Rena. They were to come Friday at 12:30. That gave the aunt and niece three days in which to make all ready. The house was swept and dusted, and, the day before the luncheon, the table was carefully laid, and covered with a clean cheese cloth square to keep it from becoming dusty.

At each place was the napkin folded three-cornerwise at the top of the plate. At the right was a knife and soup spoon, with a water glass at the knife's end. At the left were fork and teaspoon. In the center of the table was a pot of pink primroses, from Aunt Eliza's sunny bay window. The pot was hidden in white crepe paper, tied with white satin ribbon.

The places were marked by cards, each containing the name of a guest. On these cards Margery had sketched a simple design of true lover knots.

The luncheon was all prepared in the morning, so that Margery had just time to put on a fresh shirt waist before the arrival of her guests. She served them first a cream of corn soup, with wafers and olives. Then she brought in a salmon loaf, set in a wreath of parsley. There was mushroom sauce with this, potato chips and dainty little hot rolls. Of course Aunt Eliza was at the helm in the kitchen, which helped a lot, as you well know. There was strawberry jam for the rolls, and some of Aunt Eliza's splendid sliced cucumber sweet pickles.

The dessert was fruit gelatin, with whipped cream, and some melting little tea cakes. Then came coffee, homemade fudge and salted peanuts. After this, Margery brought in her contribution to the hope box. It was a book of recipes, with an original cover design. The recipes were those of Rena's girl friends, the soup and salad of Kathleen, the cake and gelatin for which Amy is famous, Margery's tea rolls, and Aunt Eliza's celebrated pickles.

The pages were bound together with narrow white linen tapes, as satin ribbons didn't seem quite the thing for the kitchen, and the little sketch of a girl in cap and apron had been cut from the paper in which it was drawn and pasted on the white oilcloth binding of the book. "She'll wash off in time," explained Margery, "but she looks well now."

The happy afternoon soon passed, the girls all working and talking and Aunt Eliza in the kitchen sang little snatches of old love songs as she washed the dishes.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

"Are we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

A Problem.

I am the mother of six children, the first being in her last year of high school and the youngest seven years old. I find it is a very trying problem to know how to raise a family and to raise them in the right way. I do not believe in high school education when parents have to sacrifice so much themselves to put them through. As a rule when you put them through high school they don't want anything to do and when they are through school they have nothing in view or don't know what to take up or don't think much of anything as long as they get everything they want.

My eldest daughter will graduate next spring and I know when she gets through there will be no more of the family to go to high school, for many reasons. They want nothing to do and dress extravagantly and not caring one suffers for their extravagance. If parents have no education themselves they will criticise them and find fault because they can't talk right and are very disagreeable for the balance of the family.

They have no respect for their parents and they talk disrespectfully to them. I find them to be very disobedient, and my opinion is that parents make a great mistake in trying to be good kind to their children, for the more you do for them the more you have to do and the less thanks you get—Discouraged Mother.

The condition here is not the fault of the high school. It is an ungrateful daughter with whom you are dealing, and for her salvation, as well as for your own peace of mind, stop humoring her and make her take her responsibilities. Do not defraud your other children of their training because one is ungrateful.—M. H.

Friendly Mountains

I notice that New Yorker wants to hear from the extreme west. I live 10 miles east of Roseburg, Oregon, in the beautiful Deer Creek valley. According to my opinion this is one of the favored spots of the earth. At the head of the valley rises Lane mountain to an elevation of 3,480 feet, covered with a magnificent growth of Douglas fir, which is the beginning of the mighty Cascade range of mountains which extend the entire width of the state, from north to south and east and west for 75 miles.

In the east rises Mt. Theilsen and Diamond Peak to an elevation of from 9,000 to 10,000 feet. Also the wonderful Crater lake is situated about 75 miles east from here. It is one of the world's wonders since its occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. It is almost round in shape and covers about a township. The surface of the water lies at an elevation of about 6,000 feet and with almost perpendicular walls rising from one to three thousand feet on all sides above the water. This makes a sight that is as grand as it is unique.

Here once stood a mountain higher than Shasta, and which, following a great outflow of lava which broke through the wall on the west, flowed down the Rogue river canyon and collapsed, the top falling into the mighty cavity left by the escaping lava and in which the water now stands nearly 2,000 feet deep. This lake has been stocked with fish and furnishes excellent sport as well as one of the grandest sights on earth.

The Tempgua valley is very favorably located from a climatic standpoint, being surrounded on all sides by high mountain ranges which break the cold winds of winter and the hot winds of summer. I do not believe that there is any spot on earth where the wind blows less than here. For the last few weeks the entire country has been swept by a severe snow storm and while there have been deep snows on all sides, we have not had more than two inches at any time, and 20 above has been our lowest temperature.

While this section will grow any crops adapted to the north temperate zone, it is especially adapted to the growth of prunes and Logan berries, which can only be grown on the Pacific coast, and which grow better right here than any place that I know of. Deer are plentiful here. I have been compelled to build a deer-proof fence to keep them out of my young prune orchard, where they are very destructive.

Lumbering will soon be a very important industry here, since the magnificent forests of the western Cascades are entirely untouched as yet. Work will begin in the spring on a new railroad from Roseburg, extending 30 miles east to the timber of the forest reserve.—Oregon.

Let us have more of these good descriptive letters.—M. H.

A Child's Right.

An education is the birthright of every child. If a person is equipped with a high school education he is fairly well prepared to begin life with nearly all the odds in his favor. We often hear older persons oppose a high school education because they did not have this advantage when young. These people forget that there has been such remarkable progress along all lines, commercial, religious, industrial and scientific, that an education is needed much more than in former years.

Parents should strive and even sacrifice to give their children at least a high school education, for in this age of sharp competition a child is seriously handicapped if he does not have it. The high school gives the child the proper mental training and the home and the church give the proper moral training.

Your child, your community, your state and nation expect you to give your child a chance.—W. A., Ind.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But

I didn't buy the horse. I bought a Washing Machine for a month, and told him if it didn't wash the clothes as well as I wanted it done, and as well as I could do it myself, I would not pay for it, and I'd give him my money if he would take the machine away. Well, I didn't buy the machine, for I was afraid the machine wasn't all right. I thought I might have a whistle for my money, and I didn't care to be bothered with it. So I never parted with any money, although I wanted a Washing Machine, for I thought it would be a great convenience to me. But I didn't know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million by mail, and I thought it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to do myself. Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without hurting them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any washing machine. It will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in five minutes. I know no other machine has invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

The "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so that it could run it almost as well as a child, and it doesn't wear the clothes, as some machines do, nor break buttons the way all machines do.

It drives soapy water clear through the clothes like a force pump might.

I said to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to write me after first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

So I'll send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Don't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must sell all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for me. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you like the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a booklet about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 4 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1693 Dwight Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Carmen Sylva, Queen, Poetess, Author and Philanthropist, Dies

MOTHER

A Poem by Carmen Sylva,
(Queen Elizabeth of Rumania.)
The fairest word on earth that's heard,
On human lips the fairest word,
Is mother.
To whom such name shall once belong,
High honor hers her whole lifelong,
A mother.
But all her earthly joys are o'er,
Who is and then who is no more
A mother.

QUEEN MOTHER ELIZABETH.

Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania, better known as Carmen Sylva, died March 2, of pneumonia. The funeral was held on March 5. The queen mother was 73 years old at the time of her death. She was well-known throughout the world as a writer of poems and essays.

The pen name "Carmen Sylva," by which the queen was most widely known, was chosen by her in expression of her love for song and the woods.

In her own words, she was born "far from a throne," for, although she was a Princess of Wied, one of the many tiny principalities with which Germany abounded, her youth was that of an ordinary robust country girl who learned to cook and sew and who romped in the open with her companions at the village school.

She was born Dec. 29, 1843, and in her childhood showed a predilection for the poetical fancies that had such an influence on her later life.

Story of Her Romance.

Among her friends about her home on the Rhine, "the little wild rosebud of Wied" had evinced an almost savage dislike to matrimony and had often exclaimed: "I do not want to marry unless I can be Queen of Rumania." The principality of Rumania had at that time just been founded, and there was no sense in the young princess' remark except that she believed it a sufficiently safe way to say that she didn't want to marry at all.

There is a remarkable romance attached to the fact that some years later her suitor became Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, who was refused on the same fanciful pretext that the princess would not marry unless she could be Queen of Rumania. In 1868 Prince Charles was chosen ruler of Rumania and in the autumn of the next year he returned to Wied to remind the Princess Elizabeth of her desire to rule over that kingdom.

Beloved by People.

Married and settled in the palace at Bucharest, the queen threw herself with great ardor into the life of the country. She learned to read and write Rumanian, made herself acquainted with the needs and requirements of the land, and became so beloved that the people called her "The Little Mother."

Out of her own private purse she founded schools, hospitals and art galleries, and devoted practically her whole life to philanthropy. Although she had practiced her literary talents in a limited way for many years, it was not until the death of her first and only child, at the age of 4, that much of her work was published.

The queen translated into German the favorite Rumanian folk songs, and wrote some short novels and dramas. Some of her publications are: "Thoughts of a Queen," "Edleen Vaughan," "Shadows on Life's Dial" and "A Real Queen's Fairy Book."

OUR Correspondents

F. M. P., West Virginia, believes, with Tennessee Literature Lover, that "if good literature was placed in the hands of children, instead of trashy novels, there would be less crime." He knows a young man now in trouble who attributes it to the reading of a Jesse James dime novel, given him by an evil companion. The young man resolved to be a Jesse James, too. F. M. P. wants to hear from Albermarle county writers.

S. D. S., of Fogel, Okla., lives between two big mountains. The valley between is narrow, ranging from one-fourth of a mile to a mile wide. Eagle Cliff, near the top of the mountain—on the north—is the home of wildcats and wolves. The writer's postoffice is in Oklahoma, while he lives in Arkansas.

A Schoolmaster of Montana used to live in Michigan, where the Blade was a weekly visitor. He took up a homestead in Montana and found he could not do without the paper. He says he will write again and tell something about the state where he now lives. We extend a welcome to you, Schoolmaster, and hope you will come again soon with that promised descriptive letter.

Susie Falk of Cortland, O., is a tiny woman who earns a living, piecing quilts and doing other needlework. Susie has many friends, but would enjoy cards from the members of the Blade family.

Only twenty years old and a mother is the story of Little Mother of West Virginia. She has a baby boy 14 months old, and thinks a mother should begin training her little ones as soon as they begin to talk. She advises mothers to be watchful and careful of their children, give them an average education at least, set a good example for them at home, be comrades to them and fill their lives with something interesting. Some mothers give all their attention to their daughters and neglect their sons. This, Little Mother does not think right. She would like some sister from Illinois to write to the Peace Page, as she and her husband have been thinking of going there to live.

Mrs. J. F. of Pennsylvania, wants a recipe for corn muffins. Will some Peace Page reader kindly grant her request?

Topsy from Ohio thinks that women should take more interest in cooking. The usual common vegetables may be cooked in many different and appetizing ways, so that people will not tire of them. Women should study variety in their cookery.

Mrs. Clara P. Riggin, Barr, Mont., says the poem, Little Black Sheep, in the Poet's Corner of January 13, is not Paul Laurence Dunbar's, but was written by Lucy Rider Meyer, who has established the Methodist Episcopal deaconess work in America, and who is also the head of a large Bible training school for women in Chicago. She wrote the poem a number of years ago, and Prof. E. O. Excell set the words to music.

John Elliott of Salem, Pa., 88 last July, and his wife, Angeline Cobb, 84 last November, have been married 64 years. Mr. Elliot has been a blacksmith for 65 years, but he served 9 months in the Civil war. The Elliots have four children, 14 grandchildren and 3 greats.

R. Westover, Deerfield, O., writes that the song, Fanny Gary, which several have sent to the Corner, he heard his Aunt Laura sing 62 years ago. He is glad that is is to be printed on our page as he has never seen it in print. Our friend is in his 78th year.

Friend of Illinois writes, "My advice for raising money for the church is to raise it according to the Bible, lay by in store as God has prospered you."

.HOUSEHOLD

Washing Dishes Correctly.

Remove the leavings of food from the dishes, put the glassware into a pan of hot soapsuds, rinse each piece as soon as washed, in another pan of hot water, turn down to drain, and wipe while hot. Wash each piece of silver in the same way and then wash the cleanest crockery, and next the dirtiest, in the same manner. A separate cloth can be used to wash utensils that might discolor a light one.

Rinse the wash cloths and hang where they will dry, and you will have no reprehensible "sour dish cloths. If you have no help, when you come to wipe your dishes you will find they have nearly done that work themselves.—Mrs. B. R. B., Wash.

Mrs. M. S., Buffalo.—I read in the Blade, 20 years ago, how to make butter in winter like summer butter, and have made my butter after the Blade recipe ever since. Not once have I failed to have good butter. Let the milk stand 36 hours, skim in a granite pan, set over the kettle of boiling water and heat thoroughly, until scalding. Then cool and pour in your cream jar. Repeat this until you have a churning, the last time pour the boiling hot cream in the jar and star thoroughly, then place the cream where it will ripen, rinse wour churn first with scalding water, then with cold. Have the cream's temperature up to 64 degrees and the butter will be solid and nice. I color the cream with carrot, for scalding the cream makes white butter. Grate a red carrot and squeeze the juice through a cloth. It is tasteless and colors the butter—Mrs. D. C., Lamb, Pa.

Fruit Cocktail.

To one pint currant syrup add the juice of five oranges, five lemons and one can grated pineapple. Sweeten to taste, add one cupful cold water, chill and serve in glasses.

Makes Stubborn Coughs Vanish in a Hurry

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Easily and Cheaply Made at Home.

If some one in your family has an obstinate cough or a bad throat or chest cold that has been hanging on and refuses to yield to treatment, get from any drug store 2½ ounces of Pinex and make it into a pint of cough syrup and watch that cough vanish.

Pour the 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you a full pint—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of $2. A day's use will usually overcome a hard cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

It's really remarkable how promptly and easily it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of Phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. A splendid remedy for bronchitis, winter coughs, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction goes with this preparation or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

M. G. R. Reunion.

Come, M. G. Rs., get your letters in next week so that we can have a good reunion on March 30. Remember the date. Write now. We want all the familiar names to appear that day, as well as those of our late membership. Let's have a big get-together meeting. The M. G. R. letters have helped hundreds. Keep them going. —Martha Holden.

From Puget Sound.

On Puget sound our summers are very pleasant, 85 degrees to 90 degrees Fahrenheit being considered a warm day. The land is excellent for farming, but there is much land that is yet undeveloped, most of which is covered with fir woods.

The scenery is beautiful here. We have a fine view of the Olympic mountains. The little bays on the sound are very pretty and in the summer afford many pleasant motor boat trips. Since the road to Olympia has been finished many people take their cars on week-ends and enjoy an outing.

Seattle is the largest city in the west. Although manufacturing is not carried on extensively it is steadily increasing. Flour milling, canning, manufacturing of candy and shipbuilding are its chief manufacturing industries.

I have tried to give a general idea of this section for I could not attempt to describe in full the many beautiful scenes. For further description on the Puget sound section I refer you to some books which I consider interesting. They are The Strain of White and The Heart of the Red Firs by Anderson, and The Silver Horde, by Rex Beach.—Puget Sound Girl.

Write again, please, and tell us about the social life.—M. H.

Vermont's Charms.

Spring opens up the sugar houses all over the hillside farms, and the children, with their merry voices, doing their part to help, make the farmer forget the work in the sugar lot. The farm homes have sugar parties. The marble quarries are a sight to see. The mineral waters are sought for health. Many of the summer boarders come in their own cars as far as from Florida. They like to stay late in the season and see the long range of mountains in autumn.

Now the hunting season is open and many hunters are coming in with their bright coats on, but the danger signals are heard which, make the touring parties a little shy about going too near the woods.

The landscape attracts many artists, who come to sketch and to spend the summer.

A fern industry has been established with 25 pickers. This lasts about two months. The ferns collected are the evergreens, the bright box berries all others. The fir trees, the running evergreens, the brigh tbox berries all are sought for to beautify church and home.

Now we look out on the snow-capped mountains, with their rich green trimmings clinging close around them. These look as if they would like to speak out and say: "We are still the Green mountains." Now the snow shoe parties are coming in. The many skating ponds are opened and much time is given to the social side of life. Oh, Vermont has a charm for you the year around.—M. C., East Wallingford, Vermont.

Here is a good atmospheric letter. Let us have more of these descriptions. Come again, M. C.—M. H.

Our Writers.

For some time I have eagerly read the descriptions in the Peace Page and I must say that its young contributors are doing splendid work and may in time be writers of note.

For a time I thought no one loved nature as much as I, but since I have read the descriptions in the Page Page I am changed in opinion. There is nothing that I enjoy more than a long ramble over the green Dakota plains or a ride on my pony in the fresh morning. I have never seen the sun set more beautiful. I love every writer that the dear old United States has produced, especially those who portray western life, such as Bower and Grey, in whose stories one fairly smells the sage and believes himself to be out in the lonely solitude or in the sand barren deserts.

I would like to hear from the many nature lovers and from Miss Lou of Indiana, who can be proud of her state, which has produced such writers as Gene Stratton Porter and Lew Wallace.

I differ with Prometheus. Every writer has good qualities and if a person has any will power at all he should pick out these qualities and discard the bad, and if he has no will power he has no right to read novels. —Purple Sage, Rider, N. D.

A Wyoming Friend.

Ever since I can remember I have been familiar with the name of your paper, but only recently have I had it in my home; the gift of my good old mother, who is 74 years of age Thanks to her, for I might never have known how valuable a paper you were publishing had it not been for her gift, January 1.

One of the many things I admire about it is the weekly review of the Sunday school lesson. I wish that every paper published would do the same thing It would afford food for thought, and a great amount of good might be done.

Now, a word about Wyoming. I have never noticed anything in your paper about the state we so much admire, so I venture just a word. We are living in the northwest corner of it, about 60 miles east of the Yellowstone Park. We have some of the grandest mountain scenery in the world. A fine climate, great hunting and fishing near at hand. The country is yet in its infancy, but is fast forging to the front, agriculturally and commercially. Some of the largest oil and gas wells in the world are located in the Big Horn basin. This is the first state in history that can boast of an ability to support its administration without a special tax levy upon its people.

Some of the counties are very large. The one we are in, Park, is 72 miles square. The valleys are fine and about 50 per cent of the irrigable acreage has been opened for settlement under government reclamation projects. Oil, small grain and alfalfa is what we are building on. Thousands of people pass through our county each year by rail and overland enroute to the national park.—C. H. S., Ralston, Wyo.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

(Copyright, 1916, by the Press Publishing Co.)

The quickest and surest way for a man to get his mind off a woman is to marry her.

Fireproof buildings, waterproof coats and holeproof hosiery are among the marvels of the age; but, alas, why has nobody yet had the brilliancy to invent a foolproof marriage contract?

Even when a girl doesn't believe all the things a man tells her about himself, she can't help admiring him for having the brilliant imagination to invent them.

The days may be getting longer—but somehow that never seems to make a man any less anxious to improve them, by stringing them out through three-quarters of the night.

It takes a spinster or a bachelor to tell you just how to solve the matrimonial problem. All the rest of the world is so frazzled out guessing, trying—and failing—that they have no time to talk about it.

A married woman has to learn to count the pennies—chiefly because that is all she is ever allowed to count.

Before marriage, when a man kisses a girl, it sometimes makes her cry; after marriage, she sometimes has to cry before she can make him kiss her.

After the wedding the happy pair sigh wearily: "Well, thank heaven it's all over!" but alas, everybody else knows that it has just begun.

Perhaps the reason why men are so afraid of intellectual women is that a little brilliancy always goes to a woman's head and makes her almost as dizzily self-satisfied as a man.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

High School Graduate.

I will be 20 on March 1, and wonder if I haven't a twin somewhere who reads the Peace Page. I graduated from high school two years ago this June.

I have just finished reading the Peace Page, and the letter written by Progressive Citizen interested me very much. I agree with him most heartily. We are neighbors, for I live very near the boundary line.—Violet from New York.

A Natural Wonder.

I live two and a half miles east of the natural bridge, one of the world's greatest natural wonders. Two stone-faced, green mantled hills are still joined by a massive shrub-covered arch. For many years this has been crossed each day by many persons, but only a few were aware of the fact.

If you never had a thrill you will experience one when standing upon the arch at one side aind gazing over at the tiny stream 215 feet below.

This is a beautiful, quiet summer resort in the Blue Ridge mountains and has many visitors each year. It has beautiful hotels and a swimming pool. —N. H. Ferguson, Natural Bridge, Va.

Likes Good Books.

I am fond of reading good books and papers and think we should all read something that would help us. Buckeye State Girl, Snowball from Ohio, Aunt Betsy of Michigan, Mrs. E. T., Wis., and many others, your letters are all grand.

I have an uncle who is an invalid, from rheumatism and hasn't walked a step in nearly eight months. He takes the Blade and enjoys reading all the letters very much. He is 69 years old. His name is Mr. David S. Lawrence.—Hettie Trivett, Beaver Creek, N. C.

SHORT AND SWEET

McKinley C. Baumgardner, Casar, N. C., lives on a farm near the end of the Southern Appalachian mountains. He promises to tell of a 100-mile trip through the Blue Ridge mountains next time. Don't forget.

Laura Bryant, Cambia, Va., lives near New River, and enjoys rowing and sailing there in the summer. She wishes she might show you all the wild flowers that bloom in the spring near her home.

Waunaua and Ruth White, Wilder, Tenn., would nejoy cards.

Howard Edwards says that his little brother, Carl, would enjoy cards sent to him at Lexington, O.

Nellie J. Neil, 16, Swiss, W. Va., and Irene B. Neil, Lockwood, W. Va., each walk a mile to school. Nellie loves to work outdoors or in the house as she is needed. Irene loves flowers and has for pets a shepherd dog and a cat.

Frank Riddle, Reedy, W. Va., likes to ride horseback.

Laura Emerick and Ruth Charits, Troy, O. Cards please.

Viola Lewis, Gillespieville, O. Cards and letters, please.

Earley H. and Clayphus R. Casto, 12 and 13, are Blade boys of Given, W. Va., who wish to join our bird club. Wish we had many more like them.

Hazel Lois Gleason, Keuka, N. Y., was 15 the first day of March. She has a sister a year and a half older, and a three-year-old sister, Alberta whom her brother, Roland, 12, likes to tease. Lois has never had good health, and is able to go to school only a half day at a time. The Gleason children know all about farm work and pick berries and pack grapes as well as doing other farm duties.

Della Griffin, 13, and her sister, Aline, Concord, N. H., are young girls who would enjoy cards.

Marie Dias, Cherry Tree, Pa., has gone to school for six years without missing.

POETS' CORNER

DR. WATTS' CRADLE HYMN

Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber.
Holy angels guard thy bed,
Heavenly blessings without number
Gently falling on thy head.

Sleep, my babe, thy food and raiment,
House and home thy friends provide.
All without thy care and payment,
All thy wants are well supplied.

How much better thou'rt attended
Than the Son of God could be,
When from heaven he descended
And became a child like thee.

Soft and easy is thy cradle,
Coarse and hard thy Saviour lay,
When his birthplace was a stable,
And His softest bed was hay.

Blessed babe! what glorious features,
Spotless, fair, divinely bright!
Must He dwell with brutal creatures?
How could angels bear the sight?

Was there nothing but a manger
Cursed sinners could afford
To receive the heavenly stranger?
Did they thus affront the Lord?

Soft, my child, I did not chide thee,
Tho' my song may sound too hard;
'Tis thy mother sits beside thee,
And her arms shall be thy guard.

Yet, to read the shameful story,
How the Jews abused thir King;
How they served the Lord of Glory,
Makes me angry while I sing.

See, the kinder shepherds 'round him,
Telling wonders from the sky;
There they sought Him, there they found Him,
With His Virgin Mother by.

See the lovely babe addressing,
Lovely infant! how He smiled!
When He wept, His mother's blessing
Sooth'd and hushed the Holy Child.

Lo! He slumbers in a manger,
Where the horned oxen fed!
Peace, my darling, here's no danger,
Here's no ox a-near thy bed.

'Twas to save thee, child, from dying,
Save my dear from burning flame,
Bitter groans and endless crying,
That Thy Blest Redeemer came.

May'st thou live to know and fear Him,
Trust and love Him all thy days!
Then go dwell forever near Him,
See his face and sing His praise.

I could give thee thousand kisses,
Hoping what I most desire;
Not a mother's fondest wishes
Can to greater joys aspire.

FANNY GRAY

Old Poem, 1852.

"Well, well, sir, so you've come at last!
I thought you'd come no more;
I've waited with my bonnet on
From one till halfpast four;
You know I hate to sit alone,
Unsettled where to go;
You'll break my heart, I feel you will,
If you continue so!"

"Now pray, my love, put by that frown,
And don't begin to scold!
You really will persuade me soon
You're growing cross and old;
I only stopped at Grosvenor gate
Young Fanny's eye to catch,
I won't, I swear I won't be made
To keep time like a watch."

"It took you, then, two hours to bow,
Two hours to lift your hat!
I wish you'd make that bow to me,
And apropos of that,
I saw you making love to her,
(You see I know it all),
I saw you making love to her
At Lady Glossop's ball."

"Now, really, Jane, you're temper is
So very odd today—
You're jealous, and of such a girl
As little Fanny Gray!
Make love to her—indeed, my dear,
You could see no such thing;
I sat a moment at her side
To see a turquoise ring."

"I tell you that I saw it all,
The whispering and grimace,
The flirting and coquetting
In her foolish little face.
Oh, Charles, I wonder that the earth
Don't open where you stand;
By the heaven that is above us both,
I saw you kiss her hand."

"I did not, love, or if I did,
(Admitting that 'tis true),
When a pretty woman shows her rings,
What can a poor man do?
My life, my soul, my darling Jane,
I love but you alone;
I never thought of Fanny Gray,
(How tiresome she has grown)

"Lay down your hat, don't take your stick,
Now, prithee, Charles, do stay;
You never come to see me now,
But long to run away.
There was a time, there was a time,
You never wished to go;
What have I done? What have I done,
Dear Charles, to change you so?"

"Pooh! pooh! my love, I am not changed,
But dinner is at eight,
And my father's so particular,
He never likes to wait.
"Good by." "Good by." "You'll come again?"
"Yes, one of these fine days!"
"He's turned the lane, I knew he would—
He's gone to Fanny Gray's!"

GOODNIGHT AND GOOD MORNING

By Lord Houghton.

A fair little girl sat under a tree,
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothed out her work, and folded it right,
And said, "Dear work, good-night!
Good-night!"

Such a number of rooks came over her head,
Crying "Caw, Caw," on their way to bed.
She said, as she watched their curious flight,
"Little black things, good-night!
Good-night!"

The horses neighed, and the oxen lowed,
The sheep's bleat, bleat, came over the road;
All seeming to say with a quiet delight,
"Good little girl, good-night! Good-night!"

She did not say to the sun "Good-night!"
Though she saw him there like a ball of light,
For she knew he had God's own time to keep
All over the world and never could sleep.

The tall pink fox-glove bowed his head,
The violets curtsied and went to bed,
And good little Lucy tied up her hair,
And said on her knees her evening prayer.

And while on her pillow she softly lay,
She knew nothing more till again it was day,
And all things said to the beautiful sun,
"Good-morning, good-morning! Our work is begun."

Rice Griddle Cakes.

Wash and scald one cupful rice and drain, cover with boiling water. Cook until the grains are tender. Drain in a colander. Prepare the following batter: Sift one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder with one cupful flour, add pinch of salt. With this mix one pint milk, three well beaten eggs and add three tablespoonfuls melted butter; just before baking stir in the rice. Spread in spoonfuls on well-greased hot griddle and brown on both sides.

POETS' CORNER

A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS

J. Appleton.

Somewhere she waits to make you win,
Your soul in her firm white hands—
Somewhere the gods have made for you
The woman who understands.

As the tide went out she found him
Lashed to the spar of despair—
The wreck of his ship around him,
The wreck of his dreams in the air—
Found him, and loved him, and gathered
The soul of him to her heart;
The soul that had sailed on uncharted seas—
The soul that had sought to win and be free—
The soul of which she was a part;
And there is the dusk she cried to the man:
"Win your battle—you can—you can."

Helping and loving and guiding,
Urging when that was best;
Holding her fears in hiding
Deep in her quiet breast;
This is the woman who kept him
True to his standards lost—
When tossed in the storm and stress and strife,
He thought himself through with the game of life
And ready to pay the cost:
Watching and guarding—whispering still,
"Win—you can—and I know you will."

This is the story of the ages;
This is the woman's way;
Wiser than seers or sages,
Lifting us day by day;
Facing all things with a courage
Nothing can daunt or dim;
Treading life's path wherever it leads—
Lined with flowers or choked with weeds,
But ever with him—with him;
Guardian, comrade, and golden spur,
The men who win are helped by her.

Somewhere she waits, strong in belief,
Your soul in her firm, white hands;
Thank well the gods when she comes to you—
The woman who understands.

MRS. LOFTY AND I

Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage,
So do I;
She has dapple grays to draw it,
None have I;
She's no prouder with her coachman
Than am I
With my blue-eyed, laughing baby,
Trundling by;
I hide his face lest she should see
The cherub boy and envy me.

Her fine husband has white fingers,
Mine has not;
He could give his bride a palace—
Mine a cot;
Her's comes home beneath the starlight,
Ne'er cares she,
Mine comes home in purple twilight,
Kisses me,
And prays that he who turns life's sands
Will hold his loved one in His hands.

She has those who love her station,
None have I;
But I've one true heart beside me—
Glad am I;
I'd not change it for a kingdom,
No, not I;
God will weigh it in the balance,
By and by;
And the difference define
'Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

LOOKING BACKWARD

There's a restin' place I used to know,
You did, too;
Where every night I used to go,
And so did you;
'Twas just the church that suited me,
I found it at my mother's knee—
The church was "Now I lay me."

Guess I'm 'bout to quit the game—
Wish't I knew
Where I could find that church again;
Don't you?
I'd like to have that restful feel
That used to come when down I'd kneel—
The creed was, "Now I lay me."

It's geetin' dark and hard to see—
Wish't I might
Just hear my mother callin' me
One more night;
Just again to say that prayer,
Like I used to kneelin' there—
Once more, "Now I lay me."

POEMS WANTED

Your Flag and My Flag.
I Dreamt a Dream the Other Night.
James Bird.
Mother Would Comfort Me if She Were Here.
Dem Golden Slippers.
Jennie's Courtship.
The Swell Wedding.
I'm Going From the Cotton Field.
Lips That Touch Liquor.
My Father's Growing Old," to Mrs. Mortimer Hill, Rome, Pa.

"There was a young sailor boy of courage stout and bold,' are the first lines of a poem wanted by Dr. H. D. Hockenberry, West Sunbury, Pa.

Men Who Sell That Poison Liquor, to T. W. Stott, Elizabethtown, Tenn.

It takes a heap of lovin' to make a place called home, to Mrs. L. C. Merwin, Jackson, Tenn.

HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas. — "After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs G. O. Lowery, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

Don't Send Me One Cent When You Answer This

No, I don't want you to send me one single, solitary penny when you answer this announcement, and the reason is this: I have made up my mind to mail you a brand new pair of my Perfect Vision glasses absolutely free. I insist also on even paying the postage right to your door so you can try them out in the quiet of your own home as an advertisement.

Then you can do me a favor. Just as quick as they come, I want you to put them on, sit right down by the fireplace, by the open hearth, and I am sure you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can once more read the very finest print in your bible, even by the dim firelight. Put them on and see if I am not correct when I say that you will again be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on; do the most delicate embroidery and crochet, and keep on with the work for hours without headache or eye-pain and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in the days of your youth.

THEY'LL ENABLE YOU TO READ THE FINEST PRINT OR SHOOT A BIRD OFF THE TALLEST TREE—

And then if you are fond of hunting, if you love your outdoor sports, shoulder your old "trusty" gun and go into the woods once more some bright, crisp morning, and see if I am not telling the truth when I say that once more you will be able to drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at first shot, with the help of the Perfect Vision distance glasses of mine.

And in the evening, when the shadows lengthen and the twilight gathers, look and see if you can't distinguish a horse from a cow even at the greatest distance your eyes can reach—then judge for yourself the splendid seeing quality of my Perfect Vision distance glasses.

Now, Don't Take My Word For It

I don't want you to take my word. There is a better way; put me on trial and send to me for a pair of my glasses at once, and try them out yourself—indoors, outdoors, everywhere and anywhere, morning, noon and night; hunting, driving, reading, sewing, anyway and everyway. Put them to every test you can, and then if you find that every word I have said about them is honest and true; if they really do what I have said they will do; if you can see again with the perfect eyesight of the days gone by, then, and then only, I will want you to do me a good turn by speaking a good word for my glasses, showing them around to your friends and neighbors and the people you have a chance to talk to. Surely you will be willing to do this for me if my Perfect Vision glasses help you in the way I say.

If you want to do me this favor, just write your name and address and age on the below certificate. Do this at once and it will entitle you to a pair of my Gold-Filled Perfect Vision spectacles, in a handsome plush-lined German-silver-tipped pocketbook spectacle case, absolutely free of charge, sent prepaid—all charges paid in advance by me—on ten days' free trial. You must, however, act promptly, as I make this offer as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below certificate and mail it to me at once.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dept. 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this certificate, which entitles me to a pair of your 10-karat, gold-filled Perfect Vision spectacles, complete, also a fine leatherette, plush-lined, German-silver-tipped pocketbook spectacle case on ten days' free trial, as stated in the above advertisement, and if I find that they really and truly are worth more than you are asking for them, and that it will be impossible for me to buy them anywhere else at that price, I will then pay you the small sum of $1.50. But if, for any reason whatsoever, I do not wish to keep them (and I myself am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed in the above advertisement to send them on absolute free trial, and I am going to make you stick to your word. Be sure to answer the following questions:

How old are you.....How many years have you used glasses (if any).....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Seventh-Day Adventists.

Please publish some historical information in reference to the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, when founded, etc.—A. R. L., Box, W. Va.

Seventh-Day Adventists were organized in 1845. They are the strongest of all Adventist bodies, with 61,427 communicants, according to the latest statistics at hand. Headquatrers are at Battle Creek, Mich. The membership is spread throughout the United States. There is a missionary society, which is active in all parts of the globe.

Probably the foundation of all Adventist organizations was laid in 1831, by William Miller. In those day Millerites was one of the names his followers were known by. There are now six Adventist organizations in this country.

Disputed Presidential Elections.

When there are three candidates for President what majority of electoral votes is required to elect? Had Woodrow Wilson not received 266 electoral votes, the requisite number, would the choice have gone to the house of representatives? Has not that happened twice within the history of our government?—P. O. P., Salem, Va.

To have a majority a candidate must have a greater number of votes than all other candidates. That is what "majority" means. In case of an electoral vote tie the election is thrown into the lower house of congress. This has happened twice. In 1807 Jefferson and Burr were tied, with 73 votes each. In 1824 John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William Crawford and Henry Clay contested the election in the house of representatives. In the general election Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. Choice was made from the highest three, leaving Clay out. His strength went to Adams, who was elected. Adams made Clay his secretary of state. The Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876 was of a different character.

Custer's Last Stand.

Will you kindly give an account of General Custer's last fight on the Little Big Horn?—W. T. S., Eastview, Ky.

It was in the spring of 1873 that Gen. George A. Custer was sent to Dakota, to help suppress an uprising of several Indian, tribes under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. After fighting for some time, Sheridan, who commanded the troops, decided to strike a decisive blow. He sent three divisions—under Crook, Terry and Gibbon—to unite and crush Sitting Bull on the Yellowstone. Terry and Gibbon united without discovering the Indians, while Crook beat up Crazy Horse's band and, after a sharp skirmish, the whole Indian force of 5,000 or 6,000 moved to the Little Big Horn. They were discovered by Terry's scouts, and Terry sent Custer in advance, with his cavalry regiment of 600 men in 11 companies, to bar their escape east; he was to wait for the main body at the junction of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn, June 26. Custer arrived there the night of the 24th. His scouts discovered the Indian village the next morning; from imperfect information he supposed that they were only the 1,200 or 1,500 Pawnees he had known were marching to join Sitting Bull, and he resolved to surround and capture them all. He divided up his companies, ordering the different companies to attack at different points. The Indians were about to retreat when they discovered the strength of the opposing force. Custer rode toward the camp with a small number of men. Many of the Indians had concealed themselves, so that they were able to surround the band. But Custer fought to reach a ridge in which he was successful, but just at that time a fresh body of Cheyennes, under Rain-in-the-Face, rose up and massacred the little band. The killed numbered 261, and 52 wounded.

Levitical Offerings.

I would like to know something about the Levitical sacrifices.—M. P. T., Fairland, Ind.

Leviticus is a book of the Bible which contains an elaborate system of sacrificial worship. These laws of sacrifice have the appearance of great antiquity though their original form has been greatly modified. The collection of laws falls into two divisions, the first being addressed to the people and referring to burnt offerings, meal offerings, peace offerings, sin offerings and trespass offerings. The second division is addressed to the priests and refers to burnt offerings, meal offerings, meal offering of the priest, sin offerings, trespass offerings, peace offerings and regulations for the priest's share of the burnt and meal offerings.

The consecration of Aaron and his sons was a ceremony which lasted seven days and the public worship on the eighth day when Aaron and his sons officiated for the first time as priests. This consecration was preliminary to the offering of sacrifice. The ceremony consists of the offerings for Aaron, those for the congregation, both being followed by the priestly blessing, after which Moses and Aaron enter sanctuary, and on reappearing once more bless the people. The ceremony terminates with appearance of the glory of Yahweh, accompanied by a fire which consumes the sacrifices on the altar.

French Nobility.

Please tell something about the French nobility, the different titles and whether they were obtained by birth or politics.—A. S., Big Flats, N. Y.

Nobility is not necessarily a political term. The distinction which it implies may be accompanied by political privileges or it may not. Nobility is not the same thing as aristocracy. The latter implies the existence of nobility, but nobility does not imply aristocracy. In the strict sense of the word nobility is the hereditary handing from generation to generation of some acknowledged pre-eminence, a pre-eminence founded on hereditary succession and on nothing else. There may or there may not be a power vested somewhere of conferring nobility, but it is essential to the true idea of nobility that, when once acquired, it shall go on forever to all the descendants in the male line of the person first ennobled or first recorded as a noble.

The nature and extent of the hereditary privilege carried by nobility may vary endlessly. In the 18th century the French nobility and that of Poland alike answered to the very strictest definition of the nobility, but the political positions of the two were as broadly contrasted as the positions of any two classes of men could be. The French nobility, keeping the most oppressive social and personal privileges, had been shorn of all political and even administrative power. They were the slaves of the king. In Poland the nobility chose the king by unanimous vote, and bound him when chosen by such conditions as they thought good.

In France, as well as other places on the continent, the most common titles used by the nobility are those of duke, marquis, count, viscount and baron.

Silvering Metals.

I would like to know some process for silvering metals.—W. A. M., Delaware, O.

A simple process of silvering for copper, brass and other alloys is by means of a solution of silver in cyanide of potassium. The difference from the usual method consists in the use of zinc fillings with which the object to be silvered is coated. When the silvering solution is applied an immediate deposition of much durable character takes place. Rinsing in water easily removes the filings, and they may be used repeatedly for the same purpose.

The silvering solution is composed of one part cyanide of potassium in six parts water. Add this to a concentrated aqueous solution of nitrate of silver free from acid until the precipitate is redissolved. Mix this solution with fine chalk and apply after the previous cleaning of the objects.

Railroad Taxation.

Please tell in this department how railroads are taxed.—W. E., Dungannon, Va.

During the earlier period of railroad operation, railways were brought under the general property tax and subject only to local assessments. This system was unsatisfactory because of the great inequality of the assessment of real estate in the different towns through which the railway passed. There was also considerable value not reached because the taxation was restricted to physical property. Special taxes were imposed. These included a tax on mileage, on capital stock, on stocks and bonds, net earnings, gross earnings, equipment and the franchise. The valuation has often been entrusted to the state board.

There are two classes of railroad taxation, ad valorem and specific. The first may be levied on the value of the real and personal property, on the value of the stocks and bonds, or on the valuation based on the earnings, dividends or other results of operation. The specific tax may be levied on securities, or on net earnings, or on some other physical property operated, or on privilege. The most common method is through the ad valorem tax. The assessment of real and personal property under an ad valorem tax is a work generally performed by the state and sometimes by towns or cities. In Wisconsin and Minnesota the whole tax is retained by the state, but in most of the other states it is distributed according to the mileage basis.

The question of distributing tax on terminal property has been the subject of much contention and litigation in states where the tax is locally retained, for it is urged that the outlying sections ought also to enjoy a part of the revenue thus collected.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never tried The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 2336E, General P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligations.

Ancient Baptism.

Please tell something in these columns about the ancient mode of baptism.—I. S., Long, W. Va.

In the primitive church the person to be baptized was immersed in a river or in a vessel, with the words which Christ had ordered, and a new name was generally bestowed at this time, further to express the change. Sprinkling, or clinic baptism, was used only in the case of the sick who could not leave their beds.

The Greek church and other various eastern sects retained the custom of immersion; but the western church adopted or allowed the mode of baptism by pouring or sprinkling, since continued by most Protestants. This practice can be traced back to the third century, before which its existence is disputed.

As the rite of baptism of John's ministry was derived from purification and initiatory ceremonies, it was administered in running water with a partial or entire submergence of the body. As the rite of the early church was a reproduction of John's, it was administered after the same general form. The fact that in Jewish llustrations immersion of the whole body was often symbolized by an ablution of a part, as in the washing of the hands before meals, opened a way for an early modification of the form in the direction of affusion and sprinkling.

Governments of World.

Please give the classification of the governments of the principal countries of the world.—V. S., Huntsville, O.

The fifty principal governments of the world are as follows: Absolute monarchies — Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam. Limited morarchies—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Spain and Turkey. Republics—Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Gautemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Miscellaneous.

C. M., Angola, Ind.—The address of Ella Wheeler Wilcox is The Bungalow, Granite Bay, Short Beach, Conn.

G. S., Mena, Ark. — Trenches have been used in former wars but not to the extent they are used at present. In this war when many days elapse with neither side making any appreciable gains the trenches where the soldiers protect themselves are of more permanent construction as they are occupied longer. Important part played by the artillery is partly responsible for the trench fighting.

P. A. K., Holliday's Cove, W. Va.—A method for tanning hides was published in the issue of February 10.

D. C. W., Danville, O., and C. L. C., Pleasant Lake, Ind.— David Belasco, Sir Arthur Pinero, Eugene Walter and George M. Cohan are playwrights and producers of plays.

E. W., Sullivan, O.—Your question is too technical and not of general interest enough to publish here.

W. E. H., Burr Oak, Mich.—"Pennsylvania Dutch" is a German dialect, originating among the German settlers of the state of Pennsylvania. It is not Dutch at all, but German, though not pure German.

D. S. F., Toledo, Wash.—An answer to your question was published in the Blade of February 10.

J. M. T., Rainy, Tenn.—Each state has as many electoral votes as it has representatives and senators in congress. The electoral vote for President is cast by the electoral college, members of which are elected at the presidential election, when you vote for electors and not for the President direct.

ALASKA HAS SIXTY MILLION ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND, SAYS FRANK G. CARPENTER

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.
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Sitka.

I HAVE just had my first view of the practical possibilities of Alaskan farming. Our agricultural department has one of its experimental stations at Sitka, and here also is the headquarters from which the three other experiment stations are managed. One of these is at Rampart, on the Yukon river, near the Arctic circle. Another is near Fairbanks, in the rich valley of the Tanana, in the heart of Alaska, and a third is on the Island of Kodiak, situated within a short distance of Seward, the ocean terminus of the new railroad. Kodiak is bigger than Porto Rico. Its specialty is stock rearing and dairying. The Fairbanks station is in the center of a great agricultural region. It is devoted to all-round farming. Rampart is so far north that it forms the best place for the breeding of oats, barley and wheat for the cold lands. The experiments at Sitka are devoted to vegetable gardening and the raising of berries and other small fruit. This part of the territory is mountainous and is largely made up of islands. It has no great farming areas, and the crops come from patches of land above the bays or in the valleys. Nevertheless, there are many small farms, and the mining communities and towns are getting some of their supplies from the country about.

During 1915 we harvested 1,200 bushels of grain on the government farm at Fairbanks.—Photo made on the farm.

Sitka Experiment Farm.

The experiment farm at Sitka lies under the shadow of Mount Verstovia, within a quarter of a mile of the town. It is gently rolling, rising from the muskeg or swamp up the slopes of the hills. The farm has a great greenhouse or fruit-forcing plant, and the fields about this are devoted to vegetables and grain and to gardens and orchards.

There are acres of strawberries and raspberries and orchards of apples, cherries and apricots. The strawberries are finer than I have seen in any part of the United States or Europe. There are hundreds of rows of them. I saw some berries almost as big as hen's eggs and many over an inch in diameter. The berries have been produced by cross-breeding the wild native plants with other strawberries brought here from all parts of the world.

Among the other experiments going on at this station is the crossing of the red and yellow salmonberries with the raspberry. The salmonberry is as big as the largest blackberries, but it is red or pale yellow in color. It is delicious to taste, and is used in great quantities all over Alaska. Raspberries also will grow well almost anywhere, and the crossing is successful, although the new fruit partakes more of the flavor of the salmonberry.

The station is also breeding apple trees that will grow in many parts of the territory, and it is making experiments with cherries, with filberts and other nuts of the hardier varieties.

Has Farming Future.

I went over the experiment farm with Prof. C. C. Georgeson, who, under Secretary Houston, has the management and direction of Uncle Sam's agricultural work in Alaska. There is no man better fitted by ability and experience for the position.

We were looking at some alfalfa grown from seed imported last year from Serbia, when I asked Prof. Georgeson to give me his idea of the future of Alaskan farming. He replied:

"There is no doubt but that Alaska will some day support a large farming population. I see no reason why the territory should not eventually have a stable population of three millions or more. We are discovering new plants and grains every season. This alfalfa will grow all along the Yukon, and we have made successful experiments with it north of that river. I estimate that Alaska has about 100,000 square miles that can be used for agricultural purposes. That means that it has 64,000,000 acres, or an area two and a half times that of Ohio or Virginia, that can be turned into farms and ranches."

"Do you think that Alaska will ever raise dairy products for the United States market?"

"There is no reason why it should not. The climate of the Aleutian islands is mild, and hardy cattle and sheep can in many seasons run out all winter or be kept over with a small amount of hay and fodder. We are now wintering our cattle on the Island of Kodiak on the equivalent of two tons of hay per head. We do not use hay, but put green grass into the silos. The cattle are kept up at night, but that is to protect them from the bears rather than on account of the cold. We can raise cattle almost anywhere in the Yukon valley, but the trouble there is the long winters, when they have to be fed for something like eight months of the year.

"In the interior of Alaska the grass grows almost everywhere to the height of one's head," continued Prof. Georgeson. "I have seen many patches as tall as a man upon horseback. A few years ago I visited the Holy Cross mission on the Lower Yukon. The mission station owned a small herd of cattle, which it had in a pasture. Adjoining this was about 90 acres of wild grass that had been reserved for hay. I asked permission to turn the cattle into this tract that I might photograph them. They were driven in, but I could not make the picture. The animals were lost in the grass, which towered two or three feet above their heads. Such grass is found in southwestern Alaska, and everywhere on the moist grounds throughout the interior. It makes valuable hay if it is cut early, but if left to ripen it becomes tough and woody.

"At Fairbanks such hay now brings $50 and upward a ton, while imported alfalfa sells for $125 a ton. I remember that I got as much as $240 a ton for grain hay when we had an experiment station on the Copper river near Cordova, and that we often sold hay there for as high as five cents a pound. This was before the people had started farming. Ater that they sent in objections to the Agricultural Department at Washington, saying that the experiment station ought not to compete in the markets. The matter was brought before Secretary Wilson. He replied that $240 a ton was too high for hay, and ordered us to keep on raising it and selling it until the price went down to $75 a ton. He said that he thought $75 a ton was enough for hay anywhere."

Alfalfa Experiments.

"How about your experiments with alfalfa?"

"The Alaska stations have been working for several years on that problem, the most of our experiments having been made at Rampart, far north on the Yukon. We have brought in seed from many parts of the earth, but so far have found only one species that is absolutely hardy. This is a yellow-flowered alfalfa indigenous to Siberia, from where the seed came through our department of agriculture. It has smaller leaves than the common alfalfa, and the stems are more slender. The flowers are yellow instead of purple, and it has this fault that the pods split open and scatter much of the seed in the handling. That alfalfa has never been winter killed at the Rampart station, and we have made several crosses between it and other varieties which are nearly as hardy. We need the alfalfa, not only as a feed, but as a nitrogenous fertilizer for the soil. This alfalfa fills the requirements, and it is merely a question of time when we will have enough seed to meet the demands of the country."

"Tell me something about the soil of Alaska? How does it compare with that of the best parts of the United States?"

"The best soil of our middle west," replied Prof. Georgeson, "can be duplicated in very few places on earth. I doubt whether Alaska has any agricultural area equal to that. The country has no prairie lands, and there are no extensive bodies of uniform quality. Still, some parts of the country are excellent for farming. The silt loam of the Tanana valley will compare in productiveness with some of the best soil to be found elsewhere, and we have at the Fairbanks station land that is excelled only by the rich prairie soils of the middle west. That land is a light loam of a grayish color. It is sandy, but free from gravel and it holds the moisture. It can be easily worked. We have been growing wheat upon it at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre, and we have had average yields of sixty bushels of oats. There are good lands in the Mantanuska and Susitna valleys, and, in fact, there are tens of millions of acres that can be made into farms."

Alaska Grain.

The conversation here turned to the grains of Alaska, and I asked Prof. Georgeson what grains could be successfully raised during the short summer season. He replied:

"We are now ripening all of the leading grains at our interior experiment stations. During 1915 we matured and harvested on our farm at Fairbanks twelve hundred bushels of grain, comprising wheat, rye, barley and oats. It is true that these were made up of the earliest and hardiest varieties, but the development of varieties suitable to the country is one of the tasks of the experiment stations. With that in view we have made a number of crosses and have succeeded in producing many promising hybrids. We are raising earlier and more productive barleys than the best we have been able to mature in more southern latitudes, and we have a dwarf spring wheat that is very early. It came from an experiment station in Siberia. It is only a matter of time when we shall get one or more varieties of wheat that will mature in Alaska and be productive enough to make it worth cultivating. We are now making many experiments as to winter rye and are succeeding. We are also experimenting with winter wheat and I think we shall eventually produce all the grains for both flour and feed that will be needed by the people who inhabit the territory, and that as freight rates fall it may even pay to export grain to the states. Today all grain is high in the interior of the country. Feed-grain brings $90 a ton at Fairbanks and $104 at Rampart."

Land for Settlers.

"Would you advise Americans to come to Alaska to engage in farming?"

"Yes, if they understand the conditions and know what they are going to find when they reach here and are ready to stay and grow up with the country. I would not advise people to rush in pell-mell and take up homesteads wherever they can be found, simply because Uncle Sam will give them a farm for nothing. The would-be speculators will stand a slim chance of making money by a rise in land values. There is no land for sale, and Uncle Sam is the sole owner. He will not sell his lands, but will give them away only to bona fide settlers and to those who will keep on the job and aid in the development of the country. The farmers most likely to succeed are the men who know the climate and what crops can be grown. Scandinavians, and especially Norwegians and Swedes and Finlanders, have been brought up under conditions such as we have here. They expect long winters and short summers; they understand the methods of culture necessary, and they are, I believe, best suited to the country."

"How much money should a young man have who wishes to take up a homestead? Give me some idea of the cost of clearing the land."

"The right young man might come to Alaska and make a success without any money," said Prof. Georgeson. "But, in that case, he would have to work for wages for other farmers or in the mining camps to get sufficient to live on until his farm paid. He would have to endure hardships, and his path would not be an easy one. On the other hand, if he had a thousand dollars or so he could buy a team of horses or yoke of oxen and some farm tools. He could put up a modest house and furnish it.

"He might still have to work out occasionally, but he could soon clear enough land and get a sufficient start in cattle, sheep and poultry to make life on the farm practicable. Such a man should locate on land that is already surveyed by the government, and he should investigate the cost of implements, furniture and freight before starting. He will find the freight rates high. The average price of carrying goods from Puget Sound to Fairbanks is about $60 a ton. If the man could have four or five thousand dollars it would be still better, but with that amount of money he could make a fair start almost anywhere in the states.

"There is one thing that should be well understood," continued Prof. Georgeson, "and that is, that the settler must have enough muscle and skill to work his own farm, and should expect to do the most of the work himself. If he starts out paying wages for clearing land he will soon be bankrupt. The wages of Alaska are governed by those in the mines, and, until recently, the mine owners have been paying as high as $7.50 a day, without board. I remember that when I started the station at Fairbanks I wanted labor. I went into a saloon, where a score of loafers were standing about the bar. I asked all who wanted to work to come outside. A half dozen responded, coming out wiping the froth from their lips. They asked me what I would pay. I replied $5 a day and board. They laughed at me and said they could not work for such wages as that. I had to pay $7.50 a day at the station there until the present year, when the wages fell to 75 cents an hour or $6 for an eight-hour day. At the former rate of wages it cost us on the average, about $125 an acre to clear the land."

NEW IRON ORE DEPOSITS ARE FOUND IN NETHERLANDS

At one time iron ore was found in considerable quantities in the northeasterly provinces of the Netherlands. In late years apparently less has been found. Recently, however, further deposits of iron ore have been found in the province of Drenthe, where it was discovered previously. These deposits were revealed by the digging of peat in the bogs of that section. The ore is found in layers just under the peat, and also in collections or heaps six to ten feet high and thirty to fifty feet in circumference.

An imitation bone for cutlery handles is made of seaweed.

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Couldn't Read a Note, But Now Plays Two Instruments Beautifully.

U. S. School Now Offers Every One Opportunity to Learn Music At Home—Free.

There is no longer any need for you to deny yourself the ability to play your favorite musical instrument. You can easily learn how to play, by note, the Piano, Organ, Violin, Cornet, Guitar, Banjo, 'Cello, Mandolin or Harp, or Sight Singing, and the lessons will be given to you in your own home, free. The U. S. School of Music, with a record of over 200,000 successful students, now makes this unusual offer to advertise their wonderful methods in every locality. Mr. W. S. Whitman, of Washington, D. C., writes this interesting letter: "When I took my first lesson I did not know the first thing about music. I found your method not only easy and perfect but interesting, and the interest increasing with each lesson. No dry, hard excercises but easy interesting music. I have studied two instruments with you and have sent friends to you, and in every case the lessons have been of the most satisfactory character."

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"Music Lessons in Your Own Home," a 72-page book which describes the U. S. School's wonderful system taught by the Print and Sight Method of Music, and contains scores of letters from pupils who have become expert players as a result of this course. This great plan cannot be explained here—you must see the book—it's free for the asking. Just fill out the coupon below or copy it in a letter or on a postal card and mail it today before you turn this page and forget. Do it right now—the first step to success in music is within your grasp.

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Please send me your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," explaining how I can learn to play for 1½c weekly, which covers the cost of postage and sheet music. I am interested in learning how to play (put an X before instrument you are interested in)

☐ Piano ☐ Organ ☐ Violin ☐ 'Cello ☐ Guitar
☐ Mandolin ☐ Banjo ☐ Cornet ☐ Harp ☐ Sight Singing

Name.....Address.....

Indoor Closet

More Comfortable Healthful and Convenient than the Out-Door Privy

Eliminates the open vault and cesspool, breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. Never out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS
Put It Anywhere In The House

The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container, which you empty once a month. Absolutely no odor. No more trouble to empty than dishwater. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Write for full description and prices.

ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO. 364 ROWE BLDG., DETROIT, MICH.
Ask about the Re-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

1916 $695 Overland To Be Given Away

I have purchased this magnificent Overland for spot cash from the Clemens Auto Co., of Des Moines. I'm going to give it free to some one for promoting the interests of Successful Farming. The Auto will really be given free because I will be required to refund the full cash commision or other premiums that may be earned, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Tool Chests, Dinner Sets, Shot Guns, etc. Every one guaranteed prompt reward. Write for details of my new plan of helping you get the Auto and other desirable things, and for my free Petroleum Catalog and Overland book. Write today. Now.

E. T. MEREDITH, 120 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

GIFT for YOU

6	18	5	5
1	21	20	15

CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE? Each of these squares represents a letter but we have used figures instead of letters. There are 26 letters in the alphabet. Letter A is represented by figure 1, B by 2, C by 3, etc. The eight figures represented by figures form two words which will interest you mightily. Send the words on a slip of paper together with 6c in stamps to pay mailing charges, etc. After you show my plan and mine, to your friends and I will give you a big pack of pretty post cards & other useful novelties that will surely please you. Can you solve it? Write quick. THE AUTO MAN, 808 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. Can be quickly and easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $35 and up.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 91 Galesburg, Kansas.

Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

A New Yorker of wide experience has written a book telling how the tobacco habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, W-190, Station H, New York City, will mail his book free to readers of this paper.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strength and energy and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to satisfy morbid desire.

YOU HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FACE
But Your Nose?

Before After

In this age attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear attractive as possible for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks," therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times. Permit no one to see you looking otherwise; it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the failure or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny? My new nose shaper "Trados" (Model 22) corrects now ill shaped noses without operation quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation, being worn at night. Write today for free booklet, which tells you how to correct ill-shaped noses at home, at slight cost, satisfactory.

M. TRILETY, Face Specialist
339 Ackerman Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y.

ALLEN OUTLAWS

A new illustrated book in 42 chapters. Tells the provocation that led up to the most daring gun fight on record, where they shoot the Judge Sheriff, States attorney, 3 Jurors, and 8 others in the Hillsville Court Room. All crimes have a woman back of it, and BOYS, this one is worth reading. Large bound book inplain wrapper for TEN Cents.

ROYAL BOOK CO., Dept 22 So. Norwalk, Conn.

MUTT AND JEFF JEFF IS CERTAINLY AN OPTIMIST

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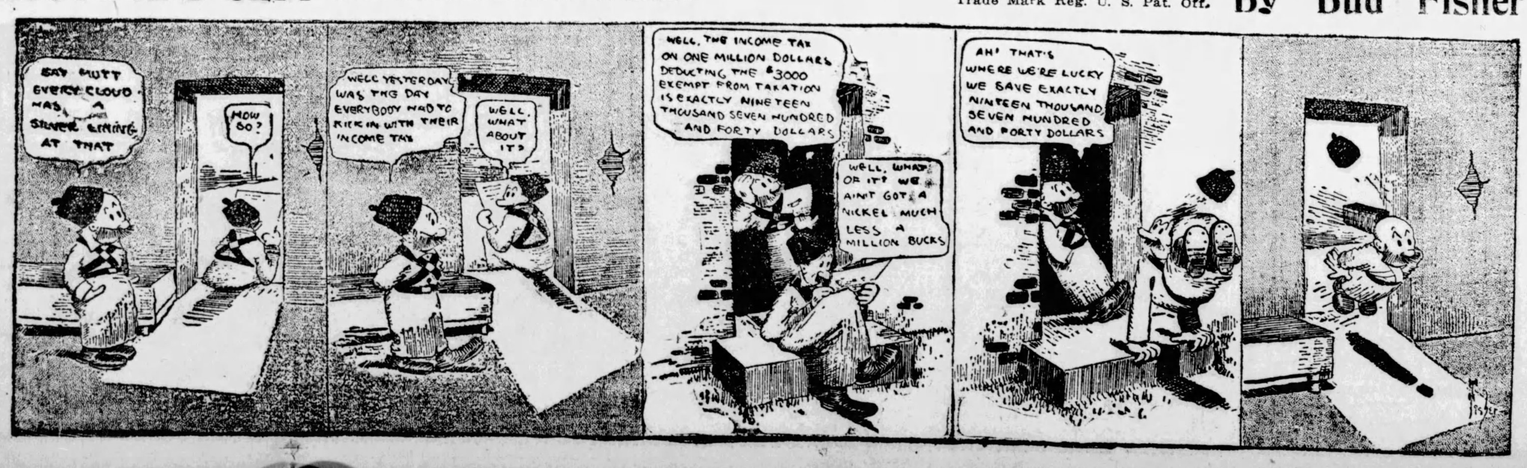
SAY MUTT EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING AT THAT
HOW SO?
WELL YESTERDAY WAS THE DAY EVERYBODY HAD TO KICK IN WITH THEIR INCOME TAX
WELL, WHAT ABOUT IT?
WELL, THE INCOME TAX ON ONE MILLION DOLLARS DEDUCTING THE $3000 EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IS EXACTLY NINETEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS
WELL, WHAT OF IT? WE AINT GOT A NICKEL MUCH LESS A MILLION BUCKS
AH! THAT'S WHERE WE'RE LUCKY WE SAVE EXACTLY NINTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS

BRITISH SEIZE EGYPTIAN CITY

Sidi Barani Falls After Three Months' Occupation by Turk Tribesmen.

Cairo, March 4, via London.—Sidi Barani, a town in western Egypt, was reoccupied without opposition by British forces Thursday after being for three months in the hands of Senussi commanded by Turkish officers.

Further information indicates that the Turkish casualties on Feb. 26 were heavy. Thirty-three thousand rounds of ammunition, a machine gun, 50 camels, and a large quantity of dates were captured.

Among the prisoners were Gasfar Pasha, the second in command, and Mehad Bey and about 30 others.

The British casualties included two officers killed and six wounded.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Said It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 751B Jones Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer; Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van-Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for **Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, Ulcers, Fissures, Tumors,** and Pile trouble — all in plain wrapper—**TO TRY FREE.** Dr. VanVleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world-famous **Absorption Method.** No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs you nothing. You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of this most painful disease, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations had failed, even after 20 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are often controlled **in a single day.** Don't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB11, Jackson, Mich. **Send no money. Send today.**

Lungs Weak?

Generous Offer To Tuberculosis Sufferers of Trial of Europe's Remarkable Remedy, SANOSIN

Europe's noted medical scientists—Doctor Bloomfield, Wolff, Noel, Essers and others—declare **SANOSIN the most effective** treatment for pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Dr. Wolff, Chief Physician, Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives at Davos, Germany, says he has discarded all other remedies. SANOSIN has been recommended to the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Essers of Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race." American sufferers, either poor can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germs—not an inhalation. Produces calm, restful sleep without drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to all suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchial Cough, etc. Send for FREE Booklet (with testimonials) explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at our risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 105, Unity Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Shun This To Some Unfortunate.

To the Wife of One Who Drinks

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, 1466, Station F, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness,** or **Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles,** or **Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys** or **Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF MARCH

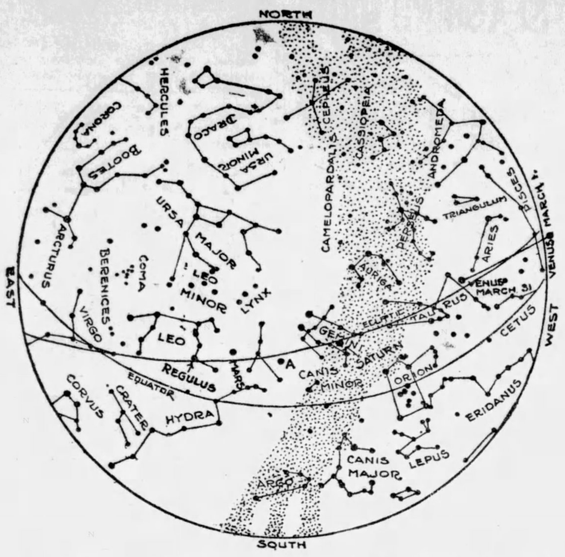

Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 P. M. March 1. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold East below; if facing west hold West below. If facing north hold the may inverted.)

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

It is with the coming of March, our first spring month, that the slow withdrawal of the bright train of winter constellations begins. Orion, Taurus and Gemini are found on each succeeding night a little lower in the west; the beautiful Dog Stars have been carried well past the meridian, and the golden arch of the Milky Way, which for so many months has passed through the very zenith of the heavens, is now perceptibly sinking westward in our evening sky.

The large constellation Bootes, with its great reddish star, Arcturus, is now seen low in the northeast; above this the Great Bear has reached almost its highest position in the heavens, while between and below these two groups there is found the wonderfully beautiful and delicate little maze of faint stars known as Coma Berenices, or the Maiden's Hair. The long Water Snake, or Hydra, though it now stretches from the southeastern horizon almost to the very meridian, has as yet dragged but half of its great length from below the ground, and similarly but one-half of Virgo, the first train of summer groups, has so far appeared. Yet the whole eastern heavens are far less conspicuous than they were a few months ago; the gradual transformation of the winter into the summer skies is already clearly under way.

Meanwhile no less than three of the "Wandering Stars," or planets, still shine brightly in our evening heavens. Jupiter has, indeed, drawn too near the sun to be observed, but in the west we see the exceedingly brilliant Venus; the beautiful and always interesting Saturn is high in the south, while only a little way to the east of the meridian our attention is at once attracted by the lurid, almost ominous, light of the red planet Mars.

The Planet Mars.

Next to Venus, this beautiful world is now the most conspicuous object in the evening skies. It will be found almost exactly due south in the early evening, very near the border line between the groups Cancer and Leo. This planet is now nearly three times as bright as the golden Saturn nearby and it is six times as bright as the neighboring bluish star, Regulus; the silvery Venus, however, far exceeds it, for this, our Sister World, now shines in the west with 15 times the brightness of the planet Mars.

The reader who has been watching the interesting motions of our evening planets will remember how very rapidly Mars ran eastward across the constellations until by January 1 it had advanced well into Leo and how since that time it has been moving slowly westward again. This westward—or retrograde—motion will cease and the planet begin again to move eastward on the twenty-second of the present month, but throughout all of March Mars will change its position among the stars but very little.

Even in a small telescope the white Polar Caps of this planet are very distinctly visible, while if the seeing is good one may detect the Hour Glass Sea, the Lake of the Sun, the Great South Sea and a few other of the larger surface markings. But, nevertheless, except in the largest glasses, this interesting little world is a rather disappointing object. Mars is so small a world, being only 4,230 miles in diameter, that even at the best it looks far smaller than the very much larger, though far more distant, Jupiter. And besides this, its markings appear rather as indistinct and difficult shadings in contrast to the conspicuous and sharply cut markings of the larger planet.

Yet there is a special pleasure in a prolonged examination of a difficult object of this kind. If the observer will devote perhaps an hour or more to this task, trying different powers and patiently waiting for moments of unusual seeing, he will gradually detect many more details than its would have supposed possible from a first brief view.

A very little watching will show him that this world is turning around—the day on Mars being but 37 minutes longer than our own. Spring, summer, autumn and winter also succeed one another on the Red planet, just as they do with us. In the northern hemisphere of the planet the sun is now as high in the heavens as it is with us in May. Here the summer is at hand, their longest day—or summer solstice—occurring (according to our earth-calendar) during the first week or next May. In the southern hemisphere of the planet winter is now advancing. Accordingly the south polar cap is now large and is growing larger, while the cap around the north pole is melting away.

Nearly the whole northern hemisphere of the planet is of a yellow or orange shade, while the so-called seas are of a grayish or greenish color. It is now practically certain that the former are great desert regions; the latter are certainly not water—as was at first thought—for, in the largest telescopes they show a great mass of intricate and permanent detail. Many astronomers believe that they are—at least in part—regions of some sort of vegetation, but this is, as yet, by no means certain. As to the intricate network of lines or bands of the same color as the "seas" which cover the planet, these interesting, but mysterious features are far beyond the power of a smaller telescope.

Though Mars passed nearest to the earth on February 9, and although it has moved but a little way along its orbit since then, the present is unfortunately not a very favorable opposition. The reason for this will be evident from an examination of

Figure 2. Showing the positions of the Earth, the Sun and Mars when the two planets were this year nearest together. If the Earth passes Mars when the planets are in the region marked R, the approach is evidently a much closer one.

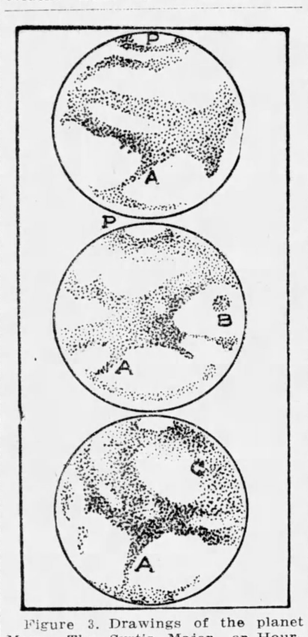

Figure 3. Drawings of the planet Mars. The Syrtis Major, or Hourglass "Sea," at A, the Lake of the Sun, at B, and the South sea, at C, as well as the Polar Caps, at P, can be seen under good conditions in comparatively small telescopes.

Figure 2. The sun is no less than thirteen millions of miles outside the center of the nearly round orbit, so that if the earth passes Mars when this planet is at the most remote part of its path the two worlds will be 26 millions of miles farther apart than when their approach is the most favorable. In this year Mars passes aphelion—or is farthest from the sun—on March 13.

The Zodiacal Light.

As a new moon occurs on March 3, the last days of February and the first week of March will afford the observer excellent moonless nights on which to look for this most interesting object. He should go out of doors as soon after sunset as the western sky has become dark, and having found a station away from all electric and other artificial lights, he should face directly toward the western point of the horizon. He will then see this great, faint pyramid of light, its base resting on the western horizon and its apex probably extending almost to the Pleiades. It will probably be considerably fainter than that bright part of the Milky Way which is above it, though the brightness of the Zodiacal light often varies suddenly and capriciously.

This faint light at which we look is a real, material object, being nothing less than a great flattened cloud of very small density which surrounds the sun and extends out into space beyond the orbit of the earth. It is probable that its sudden changes of brightness are electrical in character, and they are probably due to great electrical disturbances on the sun. If so, they should be especially marked during the present year, when sunspots are most numerous.

The Planets in March.

Mercury reaches its greatest distance west of the sun on March 1, and during the first part of the month may be seen in the dawn for about an hour before sunrise. It will not pass to the east of the sun and become an evening star until April 14.

Venus is the most beautiful object now in the evening heavens. The observer will notice that this planet is now moving very rapidly eastward and northward among the stars so that, by the end of the month, it will set far in the northwest and shine in our evening skies until four hours after sunset. It will attain its greatest distance east of the sun on April 24, and throughout the entire spring it will grow continually more brilliant, now attaining its greatest brightness until May 27. In the telescope Venus now resembles the moon when this is a little more than half full.

Jupiter, which has shone in our evening skies for so many months, is now lost in the sun's rays and cannot be well observed. It will pass to the west of the sun and become a morning star on April 1.

Saturn remains in the center of the constellation Gemini in excellent position for observation.

On March 20, at 5 hours 47 minutes p. m. (Eastern standard time) the center of the sun will cross the equator and at this instant spring will begin. This day and the following night will be of equal lengths.

The occurrence of Easter during the present year is very late, because it happens that a full moon falls on March 19, only one day before the Vernal Equinox. The date of Easter is fixed as that of the first Sunday after the full moon which follows the Vernal Equinox. The first full moon after March 20 occurs this year on Tuesday, April 18. Accordingly it is the following Sunday, April 23, which is celebrated as Easter Sunday.

Stops Rheumatism—Free

If You Suffer from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Rheumatic Hands, Rheumatic Feet and Joints. You Can Have a Free 50 Cent Box of Gloria Tonic to Prove What It Will Do for You By Mail. Ing Free Coupon Below.

I have supplied rheumatism sufferers with this medicine for twenty-five years, and during that time have received hundreds of letters from men and women, some of them over 70 and 80 years old, advising me that their rheumatism had entirely disappeared.

Remember, I do not expect you to pay a single cent for this 50c box. You can have this box absolutely free. I found this medicine through a lucky chance, at a time when I myself was badly disabled by rheumatism, and this medicine helped me more in one week than other medicines had done in years. Since that time, as mentioned above, I have received hundreds of letters from men and women in which they wrote me that the medicine had proven efficient in cases of 30 and 40 years' standing. Some of these people stated that they had been so badly off that they could not dress or undress themselves and that they had to be fed like a child.

With the free 50-cent box I give a few testimonials, so that you can see for yourself what persons who have used the medicine say about it.

Cut out the coupon and send it with your name and address, and by return mail I will send you the free 50-cent box postpaid to your address, together with a copy of my booklet which discusses rheumatism in its different stages.

Free 50c Box Coupon

Good for one **50-cent box of Gloria Tonic** by return mail, prepaid, when name and address are properly filled in on dotted lines below, with six cents in stamps to help cover postage and packing. Send this coupon to John A. Smith Co.,

103 Smith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

(Give full address. Write plainly.)

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, FEB. 28.—SENATE—Resumed debate on Shields waterpower bill, Senator Husting introducing substitute proposed by conservationists. Indian committee continued work on appropriation bill. Military committee continued work on details of army reorganization plan. Unanimously ratified the Haitien protectorate treaty.

HOUSE—Ways and means committee favorably reported bill to repeal free sugar provision of the tariff law. Navy and military committees continued at work on national defense program. Passed postoffice appropriation bill carrying approximately $321,000,000.

TUESDAY, FEB. 29. — SENATE — Witnesses testified on Louis D. Brandeis' nomination to the supreme court, before judiciary subcommittee. Military committee continued work on the army reorganization bill. Committee hearings in Sisal investigation continued.

HOUSE—Began debate on legislative appropriation bill. Naval and military committees continued work on national defense program.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1. — SENATE—Attempt to reach an agreement to fix a time for a vote on Shields waterpower bill failed. Public lands committee voted not to offer Myers waterpower bill as an amendment to the Shields bill. Brandeis inquiry continued. Sisal investigation continued by agricultural committee.

HOUSE—Considered claims on house calendar. Foreign affairs committee considered action on resolutions warning Americans against travel on armed merchantmen of belligerents. National defense program considered by naval and military committees. Philippine independence bill as passed by senate ordered reported by insular affairs committee. Passed bill to revive right of action on claims aggregating $500,000 for southern property seized during the civil war, amended to require proof of loyalty of claimants to the Union.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.—SENATE — Debated proposals to warn Americans from taking passage on armed merchantmen. Rejected the Cummins amendment to the Shields waterpower bill which would have required the government to pay for waterpower projects taken over at the expiration of leases.

HOUSE—Foreign affairs committee called to meet to consider McLemore resolution to warn Americans off armed merchantmen. Foreign affairs committee after discussing resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships adjourned without acting. Army increase bill completed by military committee.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3. — SENATE—Defeated legislation to warn Americans off armed ships by a vote of 68 to 14. Resumed debate on Shields' waterpower bill.

HOUSE—Foreign affairs committee considered armed ship warning resolution. Naval affairs committee reported Haitien constabulary bill. Foreign affairs committee voted 17 to 2, to report resolution providing that the McLemore resolution warning Americans off armed ships be tabled and declaring that diplomatic negotiations should be conducted by the president without congressional interference.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.—SENATE—Brandeis hearing continued. Resumed debate on Shields waterpower bill.

HOUSE—Considered war claim bills and legislative appropriation bill. Agricultural appropriation bill, carrying approximately $24,500,000, favorably reported. Rules committee discussed resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships, but adjourned without acting.

$467,000,000 IN MINT

Denver, March 3.—A total of $467,000,000 gold and $60,000,000 silver is on deposit in the United States mint here, according to figures issued today by Thomas Annear, superintendent.

Gunner Can Tell These as Fast as He Can Shoot

Paris, March 4.—A machine gun operator says in a letter to his family written from the Verdun battlefield on February 27:

"The German dead lie in heaps around us. At times we were obliged to move our machine guns back 20 or 30 cards as the German dead were piled so high as to interfere with our fire. We shot them down as they jumped over their comrades' bodies. We are not resting but are always to begin again to show the Germans that the French soldiers are their masters."

Stomach Sufferers

MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY. One Dose Will Convince You.

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is well known throughout the country. Many thousand people have taken it for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and report marvelous results. It rarely ever fails and those afflicted with Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Indigestion, Gas in the Stomach and Intestines, Dizziness, Colic Attacks, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., should by all means try this remedy. Get a bottle from your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage, etc., and I will mail you a $1 bottle Free. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting Street, Chicago.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write to-day. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

ECZEMA IS ONLY SKIN DEEP

CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure *Eczema*—Only by the application of *Cranolene* can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. **You pay us no money until you say you are cured.** *Write today for Free supply.*

MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 734 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kas.

Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lilac, Neb., writes: "I have used sample box of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good work already done me." Postal will bring you FREE what Mr. Atteberry gratefully paid $5.00 for.

THOUSANDS LOST ON LA PROVENCE

Total of 3,130 Drown in Greatest Marine Disaster of Modern Times.

Paris, March 4.—The sinking of the great French liner La Provence in the Mediterranean on Saturday now stands as the greatest marine disaster in the world's history.

Three thousand one hundred and thirty lives, all those of French soldiers and officers, were lost when the auxiliary cruiser was sunk, presumably by a torpedo, according to an official statement given out by the ministry of marine today.

The ministry announced that it had developed that the Provence carried 4,000 men when it was sunk. The ministry announced on February 29 that only 870 had been saved, and gave the total number aboard the ship at 1,800. The announcement of today was in the nature of a correction of the latter figure, and indicating as it does the tremendous loss of life aboard the ship, it has staggered the French nation.

It was stated that on board La Provence were a staff of the Third colonial infantry regiment, the Third battalion, the second company of the First battalion, the second machine gun company, and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000 men.

The only shipwrecks which approach the Provence disaster in point of lives lost are those of the Titanic, on which 1,595 lost their lives on April 14, 1912, and the Lusitania, the torpedoing of which on May 7, 1915, cost the lives of 1,446 persons. The Empress of Ireland disaster cost 1,027 lives, and the steamer General Slocum, which burned in the East River, June 15, 1904, and the Japanese steamer Kicker Maru disaster of September 28, 1914, in each of which 1,000 persons were killed, are the only other ship disasters in history whose losses reach the thousand mark.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ATTACKED BY WOMEN

London, March 2.—An unprecedented scene was enacted in the high courts when Miss Jane Cormack appeared before Maron Reading, lord chief justice, and asked court assistance in launching preceedings against the crown and government.

Baron Reading denied the request, and was attacked by Miss Cormack, who shrieked accusations at him.

"You all act in the capacity of brigands," she shouted as she was seized by court officers.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 6.—The opening in wheat was weaker here today, a loss of ¾c being recorded in cash and May. July was ½c lower. The large supplies, car shortage and embargoes on some lines had a depressing effect. The short interest was not large. The opening prices were: Cash $1.14¾; May, $1.16½; July, $1.14.

				Close—	
	Open.	High.	Low.	Mar. 6.	Mar. 4.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.14¾	1.18	1.14¾	1.18	1.15½
May	1.16½	1.19¾	1.16¾	1.19¾	1.19¼
July	1.14	1.16¾	1.14	1.16¾	1.14½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	74½	73¼
May	76¾	78	76½	78	76⅝
July	76¼	78¾	76⅝	78¾	76⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	46¼	45½
May	46½	47¾	46½	47⅝	46⅛
July	44¼	45¼	44½	45¼	44⅝
Clover Seed—					
Prime	12.75	12.75	12.70	12.70	12.75
Mar.	12.05	12.10	12.02	12.10	12.00
April	10.60	10.70	10.60	10.60	10.55
Oct.	8.60	8.75	8.60	8.75	8.77
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	92	91
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	9.70	9.70
Mar.	....	....	....	9.70	9.70
Timothy—					
Prime	3.45	....	....	3.45	3.40
Mar.	3.45	....	....	3.45	3.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.12⅝	1.16¼	1.12⅛	1.15⅞	1.13¼
July	1.10	1.13⅜	1.09½	1.12¾	1.10½
Corn—					
May	74⅞	76¼	74½	76	74⅝
July	75	76⅝	74½	76¼	74½
Oats—					
May	43¼	44¼	43¼	44⅛	43¼
July	41⅝	42⅝	41½	42⅛	41⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	21.70	22.45	21.60	22.40	21.57
July	21.62	22.30	21.62	22.30	21.50
Lard—					
May	10.75	10.87	10.70	10.87	10.70
July	10.92	11.10	10.92	11.10	10.90
Ribs—					
May	11.85	11.92	11.82	11.92	11.80
July	11.97	12.05	11.92	12.05	11.90

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16¼	1.13⅛
July	....	....	....	1.15⅞	1.12⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.13½
July	....	....	....	1.17	1.13⅞

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; 5c higher; top, $8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; teady; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums nd heavy Yorkers, $9.50@9.55; light Yorkers, $8.75@9.00; pigs, $8.25@8.50; roughs, $6.00@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; higher; top sheep, $9.15; top lambs, $11.60. Calves—Receipts, 800; lower; top, $11.50.

Cotton.

New York, March 6.—Cotton futures opened teady; March offered 11.50c; May, 11.62c; July, 1.86c; October, 12.02c; December, 12.18c.

The cotton market was quiet early today, but after opening at an advance of 2 to 5 points active months sold about 8 to 12 points above Saturday's closing figures. There was scattered covering and a moderate demand from local and southwestern trade interests, while offerings were very light on the upturn to 11.73c for May, 11.93c for July and 12.11c for October. At this level the market seemed to meet a little scattered southern selling, but the tone was steady toward the middle of the morning. Liverpool was rather disappointing, if anything, with private cables reporting a very quiet market. There was a good demand for July here which seemed to come partly from spot house brokers.

Reports of an easier freight situation doubtless helped the early advance, but there seemed to be a feeling that the improvement in the volume of tonnage offering would be temporary, and prices sagged back to within 3 or 4 points of Saturday's closing figures during the middle of the day. Offerings were not heavy and the market was quiet early in the noon hour with May ruling around 11.66c and July 11.86c, with the trade waiting for some indication as to whether the scattered southern selling here reflected any change in the spot situation.

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 43½c; solid pack, 35c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19½c; New York state, 21c; brick, 21c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 23c; strictly fresh, 25c; storage, 21c; quality, 22c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11c; heavy and rough, 10c.

Calves—15@15c.

Fowls—Alive, 17@18c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 16c.

Yearling lambs, 15c; spring lambs, 17c; sheep, 11@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11½c.

Fat Bacon—14c.

Lean Bacon—10½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurters, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

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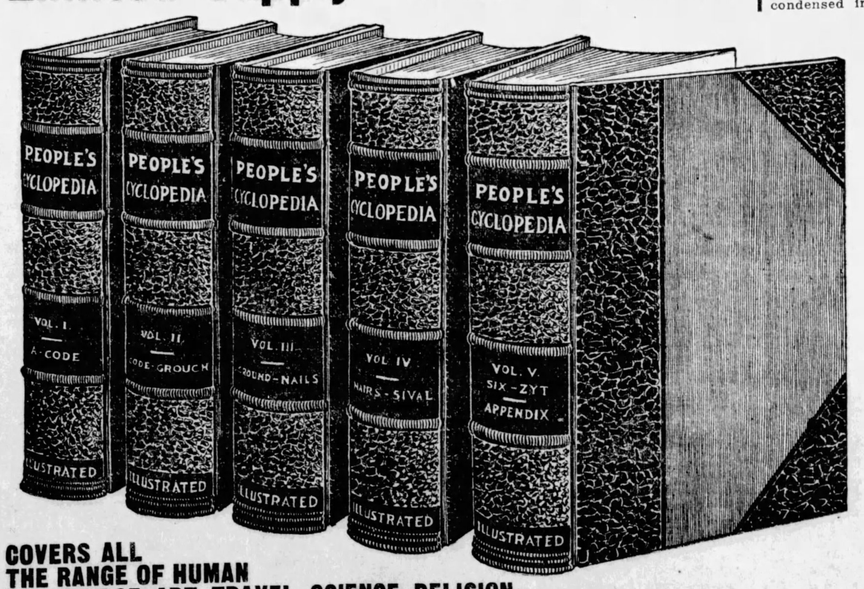

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ENGLISH BOARD WOULD BAR MARRIAGE OF UNFIT

London, March 3.—The royal commission appointed to inquire into social diseases in Great Britain yesterday recommended that any person suffering from such an ailment be prohibited from getting married. The commission also recommends that social disease be made ground for divorce.

KRUPPS SELL TO FOE, SAYS LIEBKNECHT

Germans Killed by German Guns Bought at Essen, Socialist Charges.

London, March 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Stormy scenes occurred in the Prussian Diet during debate on the Budget. The Socialist, Herr Liebknecht, said the government had not allowed the Vorwaerts (the Socialist organ) to publish anything likely to cause excitement.

"He charged German capitalists with selling war material to the enemy through neutral countries.

Ignores Call to Order.

"'German soldiers have been killed by German guns supplied by Krupps,' said Herr Liebknecht, adding 'You all know how capitalists are internationally related to each other, especially as regards the armament industry.'

"The president called Liebknecht to order, but later Liebknecht was again on his feet warning the government against the danger of opening the prison doors and turning criminals into the army.

"'The danger must not be overlooked,' he said. 'There are in the army hundreds of men of criminal tendencies. Our great responsibility toward the defenseless populations of the occupied territories ought to make us very cautious.

"War Theatens Kultur."

"'The degeneration of the young is the natural consequences of the degeneration of mankind and this war threatens the degeneration of our whole kultur.'

"Again Herr Liebknecht was called to order. He protested against the president's attempt to 'gag' him.

"'Minister of Justice Beseler declined to reply in detail to Herr Liebknecht's interrogations, whereupon the budget was adopted."

Battalion of Dead Men Wouldn't Move

Paris, March 2.—A wounded officer told today how Germans lay dead on the battlefield so thickly that in the faint light of early morning they seemed a new army advancing to the attack.

Just before daybreak in a little valley between two hills the French saw at a distance of about 500 yards a dark line, which slowly took the form of human figures silhoutted against the snow.

The artillery was telephoned to and the "75s" fired on the German battalions. The soldiers in the trenches could see the wide gaps the shells made in the enemy lines, but still the Germans did not give way.

Under a hail of shells they stood firm, and neither advanced nor retreated. Only when the full day came did the French see the truth. The dark mass of men they had been firing on was a great pile of bodies.

COLONEL QUITS A PRIMARY

New York, March 3. — Theodore Roosevelt's determination not to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the presidential nomination in the spring primary elections was emphasized today by the announcement that his secretary, John W. McGrath, has directed the withdrawal of Mr. Roosevelt's name from the Illinois primaries.

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WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, February 27.—Germans report capture of Fort Douaumont at Verdun. Russian war office announces 13,000 Turks and several hundred guns were captured at Erzerum. Durazzo taken by Austrian army. Kermanshah, chief barrier in Persia to a union of the Russian forces with the British on the Tigris, is captured.

MONDAY, February 28.—P. & O. steamship Maloja strikes mine in English channel, 147 drown. French surround small German garrison in Fort Douaumont.

TUESDAY, February 29.—Germans shift attack to southeast of Verdun. Russian army to be shipped from Manchuria to aid British on the Tigris, it is reported. Instructions to Count von Bernstorff said to state submarines will not sink liners without warning unless they are known to be armed.

WEDNESDAY, March 1. — President Wilson asks congress to vote on armed ship warning issue. French cruiser La Provence sunk in Mediterranean with great loss of life. Germans gain southeast of Verdun, but are halted north of the fortress.

THURSDAY, March 2.—Two ships sunk in the new submarine war. Earl Kitchener and other members of the British government at big Guild hall meeting urge strict enecomy for the nation. British compulsion act goes into effect.

FRIDAY, March 3.—Senator Gore quotes President Wilson as saying he is not averse to war with Germany. The President denies the statement. Germans lose heavily in new Verdun drive.

SATURDAY, March 4. — Germans enter the village of Douaumont, north of Verdun, after suffering fearful losses. The Russian army takes Bitlis, 110 miles south of Erzerum, by storm. British government adopts plan suggested by this country to safeguard the passage through the blockade of bona fide shipments from America. Senate votes to give President Wilson a free hand in the conduct of international affairs. French ministry of marine places loss of life in sinking of La Provence at 3,300 men.

PREMIER ASQUITH IS LOSING HIS VOICE

London, March 2.—Premier Asquith is losing his voice, it was announced yesterday. A cold which he recently contracted has settled in his throat. He will not try to deliver any long speeches for months and may never be able to engage in debate.

500 LOST WITH SPANISH VESSEL

Principe De Asturias Strikes Rock and Sinks Off Brazil Coast.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, March 7. — More than 500 passengers and sailors of the Spanish steamer Principe de Asturias are still missing and are believed to have perished when the vessel was wrecked off San Sabastao Point on Sunday. Government tugs sent from Santos are searching the sea around San Sabastao island and the coast is being patroled, but no survivors have been found in addition to the 143 landed at Santos by the Swedish steamer Veca.

A dispatch from Santos states that among those rescued by the Veca was Charles Tredek, the American consul at Santos. The same dispatch said that the captain of the Principe de Asturias shot himself on the bridge when he realized that his ship was doomed.

The wreck is believed to have been caused by a heavy fog that had prevailed over the coast at Santos for several days. Despite warning that the passage was dangerous, the captain attempted to make it. The ship was caught in a strong current and thrust upon a sharp rock.

The liner sank in five minutes, according to survivors landed at Santos There was time for the launching of a few boats and two of these were capsized by overcrowding.

The Spanish ship was of 8,170 tons and was built in 1914. Most of the victims were residents of South America, having boarded the Principe de Asturias at Barcelona, Spain.

Program in House in Crisis on Sea Policy

Washington, March 7.—Here is the program that was followed in the house of representatives yesterday on the McLemore resolution to warn Americans against travel on armed ships:

The house debate began at 11 o'clock.

There were three rollcalls under the present plan; one to cut off discussion of the rules; another on the adoption or rejection of the rule, and the last on the disposition of the McLemore resolution.

Democrats and Republicans alike were figuring yesterday on the outcome of the first proposition. If it were defeated, control of the situation would be automatically transferred, under parliamentary usage, to the opposition to the rule, and they would have a free field for anything they wished to discuss or propose.

The text of the rule agreed upon is as follows:

"Resolved, that immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the house shall proceed to the consideration of house resolution 147 (the McLemore resolution) that there shall be four hours of general debate, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Flood, and one-half by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Cooper. That at the conclusion of said general debate, the said resolution shall be considered under the general rules of the house."

Sink Fishing Smack.

Lowestoft, England, March 7.—The fishing ship Day of Spring, was sunk by a German submarine in the North sea today. **The crew was saved.**

Has Protected Capitol for More Than 40 Years

Washington, March 1.—Frank C. Jones, the veteran Capitol guard, is far from ready to retire, even after forty years of service. Jones is past 70 years of age and has been on duty at the capitol since 1876. He helped quell the surging mobs about the capitol in the stormy Tilden and Hayes days and was on duty when Garfield was shot. He has personally known every President since Rutherford B. Hayes.

1,324,790 MEN, NEW ARMY PLAN

Chairman of House Committee Says His Bill Will Produce That Size Force.

Washington, March 6.—With the introduction today of the house army bill by Chairman of the military committee, the second of the national defense measures recommended by President Wilson was before congress. The first of these measures, the senate army bill, was introduced, Saturday.

The measure proposes to increase the regular army to a strength of 140,000 fighting troops, an increase of 40,000 men and 7,439 officers. It also provides 786 additional officers for detached service with the national guard, military schools and elsewhere. A maximum strength, however, is fixed at 170,000 men.

The bill provides for federalization of the national guard under a militia pay bill supbstantially similar to that proposed in the senate bill. The house plans authorize the President to draft national guardsmen into the federal service on the outbreak of war. The ultimate strength of the guard, under the house plan, is a minimum force of 425,000, to be organized within five years. The senate plan provides for approximately 250,000 guardsmen.

An officers' reserve corps is provided for, but the house plan would double the enrollment at the military academy. Chairman Hay's report estimates that a force of 1,324,790 men, trained for military service, will at once be available upon the passage of this bill. To reach this total he relies upon the regulars, with a strength of 140,000 and a reserve of 60,000, upon 129,000 national guardsmen, the guard's present strength, and upon 995,790 former regulars or national guardsmen,

A feature of the house bill is the boad scope given its proposals for the mobilization of commercial industries and lines of communications for war use. Regularly enlisted reserves, in all civil occupations necessary to the maintenance of an army in war tiine are authorized, and government orders for war materials are given right of way at all plants by law. The bill authorizes also the construction of a plant for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen for use in manufacturing explosives.

The total cost of the plan, for the first year, is estimated at $116,319,271, while for the fifth year and thereafter it is placed at $137,494,945.

HOLY WAR A FAILURE; PRIESTS WANT IT STOPPED

London, March 6.—The Mohammedan holy war, from which Turkey expected great things, has proved a failure, says the Rome wireless.

It is reported that many Musselman priests are carrying on a violent agitation against a continuation of the conflict.

The Sheik ul Islam, head of the Mohammedan creed, threatens to resign.

WOMEN AND POLICE CLASH IN FOOD RIOTS IN COLOGNE

Basel, Switzerland, March 6, via Paris.—Travelers from Cologne state that food riots broke out in the market place Saturday. They state that women who regarded the prices as too high made violent manifestations and that the police charged the crowd, a number of persons being injured.

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GERMANS CEASE SLASHING DRIVE

Attacks in the Verdun Region Apparently Suspended for the Time Being.

London, March 6.—The slashing attacks of the German infantry in the Verdun region evidently have been suspended for the time being, as neither of the official statements of today mentions any activity by the infantry arm, and the Berlin statement notes a slackening in the struggle.

The deadlock in the Douaumont region, northeast of the fortress, where desperate battling for Douaumont village had been going on for several days, thus is continuing, but the big guns still are busy in preparation for further operations. The shell fire has been notably violent toward the French left flank beyond the westerly bank of the Meuse.

May Be Enveloping Operation.

While the heavy bombardment by the Germans continues not only here but on the French right flank in the Woevre region, indicating the possibility that infantry movements of an important nature may be expected in attempted enveloping operations, attention also is being directed further to the west—to the Argonne region immediately adjoining the Verdun sector.

Today's French official bulletin mentions, as other recent statements have done, the bombardment by the French of German positions in the Cheppy woods, on the Malancourt-Avocourt road and at other points in the Argonne. Apparently some considerable German activity has been noted in this region and the French guns are directing their fire against it in an effort to forestall whatever developments may be impending.

Military writers have pointed out the importance to the Germans of a drive southward in this sector, as the strategic St. Menehould-Verdun railroad, the main line of communication with Verdun from the west and connecting it with Paris, lies just south of the forest of Hesse, itself just south of the Cheppy woods and Avocourt.

Despite the comparative inactivity, the German army headquarters staff reports the capture during the fighting Saturday and Sunday of nearly 1,000 French prisoners.

Meanwhile the testing of the French strength by furious assaults on the main defenses is continuing. Illustrative of this was yesterday's attack on the left of the Douaumont sector, near the Cote du Poivre. There the French lines also held firm, according to Paris, while in the immediate front of Douaumont the German assaults were temporarily suspended, the heavy French artillery continuing its answer to the rain of giant shells which the Teuton 42's and similar big pieces were pouring upon the defensive trenches.

Haven't Gained a Thing.

Correspondents who have been at the front quote French military men as declaring that the German achievements, so far in the battle of Verdun have resulted merely in restoring the lines to the positions they occupied at the beginning of 1914, before the French, in a series of local attacks, began expanding the defensive area about the fortress.

Verdun itself is now under German artillery fire but according to correspondents little damage has been done.

Indications that the Germans may be planning another offensive movement on the western front are contained in reports from Dutch sources that important troop movements are going on behind the front in Belgium. Forty thousand German cavalrymen are said to be on their way to the battle line near Ypres, in which sector the famous German attempt to break through and reach Calais occurred in April, 1915.

ZEPPELINS SEEK OUT GRAND FLEET

Giant Balloons Believed to Have Been Sent Out to Find Hiding Place.

London, March 6.—The German artillery is feeling with Zeppelins in an effort to locate the British grand fleet. This is the belief which exists in England today as a result of the queer behavior of the Zeppelins which took part in Sunday's raid over the northeast coast.

The German balloons penetrated far to the north and followed a zig-zag course, which at times took them far out over the sea.

It is believed to be the hope of the German admiralty of locating the grand fleet and then attacking the dreadnaughts with bombs.

The whereabouts of the high seas fleet has been a mystery since the early days of the war. It is known that the coasts are guarded by speedy cruisers and scouts and destroyers, but the great super-dreadnaughts and battle cruisers of the home fleet have been kept hidden. It is possible that they may be in well-protected harbors on the west coast, but many think they are in northern waters. This supposition receives some support from the fact that many merchant ships which have been seized were taken into port at Kirkwall, Scotland.

The raid on Sunday was the thirteenth made over English territory by the Germans since the attack on Dec. 24, 1914.

The official report on the raid says: "As far as is known, about 40 bombs were dropped altogether. The casualties, so far as ascertained, amount to—Killed three men, four women, five children; injured 33. The material damage was: Two terrace houses practically destroyed, one office, one public house, a cafe and several shops partly destroyed, and a block of almshouses badly damaged."

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Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

Wanted — Men-Women — $75 month Government jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary. Qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted—Young men learn automobile business. Chauffeurs $20 week. Earn while learning. Auto Trade School & Service Co., 2131 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Wanted—Pupil nurses for training. One year high school necessary. Monthly allowance sufficient for expenses. Apply to Supt. Elyria Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. G1, Omaha, Neb.

Ladies—We will pay you 30c an hour for your spare time; home work; no canvassing. Send stamp. System 30, Altoona, Pa.

AGENTS.

Agents—Make a dollar an hour instead of a dollar a day. Sell Mendets, the famous patent patch for instantly mending leaks in graniteware, tin, brass, copper utensils and rubber goods without heat, solder, cement or rivet. Sample package and handsome catalogue of fast selling specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Agents to travel by automobile to introduce our 250 fast selling popular priced household necessities. The greatest line on earth. Make $10 a day easy. Complete outfit and automobile furnished free to workers. Write today for exclusive territory. American Products Co., 4398 3rd st., Cincinnati, O.

Amazing, startling, sensational, stupendous, new, guaranteed easy insurance protection plan; hustling agent 18 to 60 wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident company. W. G. Critchlow, Dep. 2717, Covington, Ky.

Will $120 a month and automobile furnished free interest you? Answer quick; secure valuable agency; auto necessities; guaranteed fast sellers; quick repeaters; remarkable money makers. M. G. Rayburn Co., 181 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 388 Broadway, New York.

$9 daily introducing new wonderful invention that keeps cows from kicking or switching tail. Connell Shackle Co., Hoquiam, Wash.

MEDICAL.

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Thousands Men and Women Wanted this year for U. S. Government jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names. Instructions 10c. Returned if dissatisfied. Superba Co., Baltimore, Md.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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Fertile Virginia Farms along Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy., at $15 an acre and up on easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm home booklet, "Country Life in Virginia," Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Rwy., Room 1025, Richmond, Va.

Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia farms offer opportunities for you: $20.00 per acre up; easy payments; mild climate, no long cold or hot spells; social life, fertile soil, good markets; high prices; on railroad, convenient to trains. Write for free magazine and other information. F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., 208, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FARM LANDS.

A Golden Opportunity! For farmers, orchardists and ranchmen to purchase some of the choicest hardwood cut-over land in and around Leelanau, the best county in Michigan at very reasonable prices and terms. Will furnish building material very cheap. Beautiful surrounding country. Fine water. Railroad and water facilities. It will pay to investigate. For further information address Empire Lumber Company, Empire, Michigan.

Productive Lands—Crop payment on easy terms—along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 222 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Small Missouri Farm—$10 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to three big markets. Write for photographs and full information. Munger, D-130, N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner of a good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

For sale, a splendid new 11-room house, bordering on Torch Lake, Mich.; almost entirely plastered. Geo. Hildreth, Rapid City, Mich.

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Art Lovers—Do you want a pen portrait, post card size? If so enclose 25c with your photo and mail to me. I guarantee satisfaction and prompt attention. Address D. W. Higginbotham, Forest Cottage, Ky.

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Anti-Tarnish cleans all of your silverware in one minute. Sample and particulars free. L. W. Miller, Vicksburg, Mich.

I pay 25c each for Lincoln pennies and Buffalo nickels, several dates. Send dime for list. Conrad, 231-C, Altoona, Pa.

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Underground Treasures — How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

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Aster Seed—Pkt. 250 seeds, choice varieties mixed, all colors. Send 10c. Helen Pearl, Peade, Mich.

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FARMS FOR SALE Write A. D. Yarnum, the Michigan Farm Land Man, Vassar, Mich.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD for 60 days. Send name and address and receive ten 10c packages of Native Herbs, 200 tablets. For Constipation, Rheumatism, Liver, Kidneys and Family use; sell friends and neighbors at 10c each; keep 50c as your profit; send 50c. An unusual offer. Don't miss it. Write to MELROSE CO., Dept. 135, Columbus, Ohio

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COL. HOUSE SAYS, "I AM SATISFIED"

"But I Don't Know Whether Anyone Else Will Be," Adds Wilson Envoy.

Washington, March 6.—Colonel E. M. House, who returned from Europe yesterday after visiting Berlin, London and Paris as a special representative of President Wilson, conferred with the president this morning and told him of the results of his mission.

Col. House today parried questions as to the status of the armed ship controversy with the statement that those in Washington knew more about the subject than he did. He absolutely refused to discuss any pending diplomatic questions.

I Am Satisfied.

His only comment on the diplomatic mission which took him to England, France and Germany was, "I am satisfied."

To the questions of the newspaper men regarding his mission Col. House replied:

"I am satisfied, but whether anyone else will be I don't know."

Someone than asked him if the report to the effect that he was the author of the book, "Philip Drew, Administrator," was true.

"Many things have been said about me," he replied. "I neither affirm nor deny anything."

Mrs. House than broke in and said: "What about me; don't I get credit for writing anything?"

Sees No Enmity to U. S.

Col. House was then asked whether he could say whether sentiment with regard to America had changed since his last visit to the belligerent countries.

"Reports of an unfavorable attitude toward the United States by the people of Europe are exaggerated," he replied. "At least, I heard no criticism in any of the countries I visited. I will say also that we should remember that the people of the belligerent nations are living with their nerves on edge, and we should make allowances accordingly."

Col. House added that everywhere he went he was treated with every courtesy and consideration.

OH, VERY WELL, FIGURE IT OUT

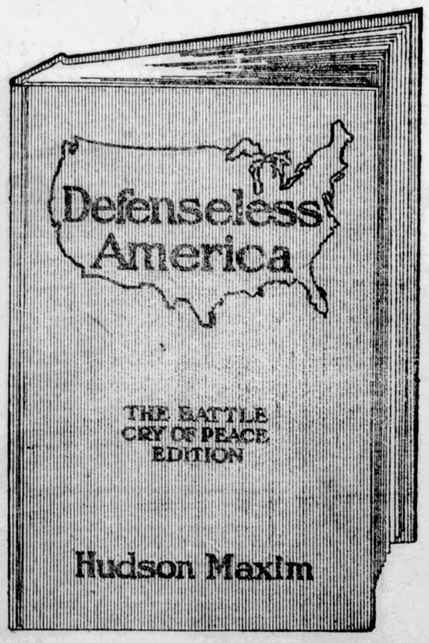
Being a Dispatch Concerning Two Marriages and Names.

Gary, Ind., March 2.—When Miss Anna M. Petermann, formerly of South Chicago, was married to Michael J. Thoesen at Burdick there was not an Anna Petermann the less, for Anna Thoesen, sister of the bridegroom, married Joseph Petermann, brother of Anna Petermann, at the same time. Anna Petermann became Anna Thoesen and Anna Thoesen became Anna Petermann, and thereby neither house was deprived of its quota of names which had been set down on the family records.

This Powerful Book Will Tell You the Truth About "Defenseless America"

And It Is High Time You Knew It

ONE of the most remarkable men of our time has written a book—and the book is probably the most startling document ever placed before the American people. Its author is Hudson Maxim, world-famous inventor, writer on many topics of public interest, member of the Naval Advisory Board—and an American patriot.



His book, called "Defenseless America," has fallen among the complacent, the self-satisfied, the careless and the indifferent like a seventeen-inch shell.

It is a pitiless book—pitiless in its facts, pitiless in its logic, pitiless in its conclusions. Mr. Maxim knows what he is writing about; he is one of the greatest authorities on military affairs in the world. His book has the cold steel precision of truth.

He shows that all wars have economic causes, no matter how they are painted over with sentiment. And he demonstrates that one of the most urgent economic incentives to war that has ever existed will be the relative conditions of Europe and the United States at the close of the Great War.

Imagine the victors of this gigantic conflict—Allies or Teutons—impoverished in money and resources, with the most colossal public debt in the world's history hanging over them, but possessing an enormous army of trained veterans and a world-beating navy.

Then, on this side of the Atlantic, a nation that thinks it "can whip all creation," and acts on that principle—a hundred million over-fed, money-making people, nine-tenths of whom could not load a modern infantry rifle if they should ever happen to see one; a country of countless dollars protected by obsolete battleships and submarines that can neither float nor sink; a nation rich but undefended, confident, but weak, dictitorial in manner but powerless in action.

Americans sit on an open powder barrel. Will the Victors of the Great War apply the match?

Get this stirring and tremendous book, and read what will happen—in Mr. Maxim's own words. He will tell you where the match will be applied, what points in controversy will bring on the collision—and then what will take place with startling swiftness.

And—

He tells what may be done, even at this late day for effective defense.

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The Blade believes that every patriotic and thinking citizen should read Hudson Maxim's "Defenseless America."

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Of course, it's a book bargain, but that is not why The Blade offers the book to its readers without expectation of profit. We want our readers to understand not only the vital, imperative need of preparedness, but also the real facts—the simple, plain truth—concerning the defenseless condition of our country.

You may think it incredible, but it is a fact that Canada could capture New York City in a two weeks' campaign. Canada has 250,000 men under arms today; at the end of the war she will have 500,000 seasoned veterans. They could smash our little army by mere weight.

Japan is able to take the Philippines over night and could land a gigantic armament on our Pacific Coast in a month. With the tremendous advantage that modern warfare gives an intrenched army, the Japanese—once in possession of our Pacific Coast—could hold it for years, or until we paid a ransom running into billions.

We are trying to play a commanding part in the world's affairs, as Mr. Maxim shows, without putting behind our policies the only backing that the world recognizes—the backing of potential force.

Europe regards our cherished Monroe Doctrine as a piece of international insolence. Suppose—in their peace dickerings—the warring nations should agree to abolish the Monroe Doctrine. What then?

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"Defenseless America" contains not only a powerful argument for preparedness, but it teems with facts concerning military operations, the science of war, the resources of nations, and a searching analysis of the startling changes that the Great War has effected in military methods.

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